The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3067. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT NEWS.

Great National Victory in Missouri.

Defeat of 23,000 Rebels by 5,000 National Troops.

Tremendous Slaughter of the Rebels.

Our Loss About Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded.

The Rebel Generals McCulloch and Price Killed.

Death of Gen. Lyon at the Head of his Troops.

Destruction of all the Rebel Tents and Camp Equipage.

Subsequent Retirement of the National Forces to Rolla.

Important from Fortress Monroe.

Prisoners Captured at Bull Run Released on Parole.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON.

Highly Interesting Statements Made by Them.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following persons were to-day appointed:

Brig.-Gen. DAVID HUNTER to be a Major-General of Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. H. STONEMAN, United States Cavalry, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Major W. T. SMITH, Topographical Engineers, United States Army, to be a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. HENRY W. BENHAM, Engineers, United States Army, to be Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

OPERATIONS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The river steamer *Resolute* to-day brought up ten contrabands, the property of a Secessionist named BROWN, living near Machaodge. The steamer was fired on from the house, when the crew went ashore, burned the buildings, and brought off the contrabands.

NO NEGROES TO BE TAKEN HOME.

Gen. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, has issued an order forbidding the troops from taking negroes home with them. The Zouaves were taking quite a number in the direction of the North Star.

CONSULS COMMISSIONED.

The following Consuls were commissioned to-day:

Leeds—JAMES W. MARSHALL, of Pennsylvania.

Shanghai—JAS. H. PARTRIDGE, of Maryland.

Honolulu—ISAAC S. DIBBLE, of California.

Leghorn—ANDREW J. STEVENS, of Iowa.

Geneva—T. CASSEY, of Kentucky.

Commercial Agent at Amoor River—ISAAC PRATT, of New-York, and editor of the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, who is appointed to Shanghai, was Secretary of State of Maryland, and warmly sustained the Union cause. When Gov. HICKS caved in, on the 20th of April, he resigned.

CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE.

The Secretary of War has accepted a company from Philadelphia of one hundred men, to be commanded by Capt. COLLIS. They are to be equipped as *Chasseurs D'Afrique*, and every man of this company served in the Crimean War.

GEN. ANDERSON IN THE FIELD.

Gen. ANDERSON, though advised by his physicians to refrain from active duty, has nevertheless determined at once to take the field. When warned that he might break down, he answered that the Union men of Kentucky were calling him to lead them, and that he must and would make the attempt, and if he failed he would fail in a most glorious cause.

THE REBELS AT MANASSAS.

From a source upon which I place implicit reliance, I learn that the rebel forces at Manassas, Fairfax Court-house, Centreville and Vienna are within a fraction of sixty thousand men, and that all the forces engaged in the battle of Bull Run yet remained in that vicinity. The same authority assures me that the supplies of this force are exceedingly short. A lady who reached Washington *vid* Tennessee and Kentucky, tells me that large numbers of water tanks are being constructed in Richmond and sent to Manassas. These are used to bring supplies of water by rail to the troops at the Junction.

MINISTER TO VIENNA.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, Minister to Vienna, arrived in Washington this evening. He comes for instructions, and will leave for Vienna at once.

THE BLOCKADE.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was formally resolved to make the blockade of the rebel States effectual, providing for closing every inlet, and that vessels enough should be procured to make it certain that the work is thoroughly done.

MR. FAULKNER.

This morning, Mr. FAULKNER was transferred to Lieut. WORTH, of the regular Army, and at 3 P. M. taken to the quarters of the Eighth regular Infantry, where he is now confined. I visited the jail, this evening, and conversed with his fellow-prisoner, Dr. FLEMING. He tells me that Mr. FAULKNER continues to express great surprise that his arrest, as his papers had been signed by Secretary SEWARD. This gentleman asked him where his family were. "My little sons, Doctor, I left in Baltimore. I am anxious for their safety, and I wish they could be brought to me. My wife is now in Richmond." He is allowed to read newspapers to-day, and receive cards. Lawyer CARLISLE asked to see him at the jail this morning. "I am sorry, Sir," said the officer, "but I would not admit the President unless he brought me the authority of the Provost-Marshal; but I will take up your card." He has comfortable quarters, Lieut. WORTH giving up his own room as a mark of respect to the distinguished prisoner. He has books to read, and converses with the officer on general topics, but not on politics, nor does any one have communication with him.

COLONEL OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH.

Gov. STEVENS, of Oregon, has been selected Colonel of the Seventy-ninth, and has taken command of the regiment.

THE YANKEE REPORTED SUNK.

It is reported to-night that the steam-tug *Yankee* was sunk by a shot from the rebel steamer *Page*, at the mouth of Aquia Creek.

DIRECT FROM RICHMOND.

A number of prisoners taken at Bull Run, and who arrived yesterday at Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, have arrived in this city. I derive from them much interesting information.

STATEMENT OF SERGEANT MALLORY.

I have had an interview with WATSON H. MALLORY, Second Sergeant Company E, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, who returned this morning from Richmond. Sergeant MALLORY received two wounds at Bull Run—one by a musket ball in the knee, and another in the calf of his leg. He was weak from exhaustion consequent upon the loss of blood, and was endeavoring to save himself when he found Capt. MCQUADE, of Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment, badly wounded. He resolved to aid him all he could. About nightfall a scouting party of rebel cavalry came upon them, and, though they endeavored to conceal themselves, they were seen and captured. Both were taken to the hospital at Sudley's Church.

Mr. MALLORY asked to be permitted to remain with Capt. MCQUADE. The request was granted, and as he quickly recovered from his own wounds, he made himself useful about the Hospital in caring for the wounded. On this account he was accorded greater freedom while he stayed at Sudley's Church.

On the 31st, himself and twenty-one other prisoners were taken from the Hospital and marched under a guard in almost double quick time to Manassas. This, with other facts, led him to suppose that the rebels were expecting another attack. They were confined in the guard-house at Manassas, with forty-one other Government troops and citizens of Virginia—the latter having been arrested as Government "spies." Here they remained two days, when five of their number, including Mr. MALLORY, who had done service at the hospital, were taken to a barn near by, and there confined with a number of rebel officers, who were under arrest for some dereliction of duty. Here they remained until the 6th inst., when the five were sent by the cars to Richmond. They were JOS. H. ELDRIDGE and JAS. COLLINS, Second Rhode Island; JAS. COLLINS, New-York Sixty-ninth; JOSIAH W. RICHARDSON, First Rhode Island, and Mr. MALLORY.

On their arrival at Richmond they were taken in hacks to the headquarters of the War Department, when the following obligation was administered to them:

[*Copy.*]

We, the undersigned, officers, non-commissioned officers, privates and citizens of the United States, do make our unqualified parole of honor that we will not by arms, information or otherwise, during the existence of hostilities between the United States and the Confederate States of Ameriaa, aid and abet the enemies of the Confederate States or any of them, in any form or manner whatever, until released or exchanged.

This was signed by the prisoners and witnessed by Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier-General C. S. A., who gave them instructions to report themselves to the head-quarters each morning. They were also provided with board at a private house at the expense of the rebel Government. They were allowed the freedom of the city until the time of their departure on the 12th.

On Sunday, four of their number were permitted to visit the hospitals where our wounded are cared for. A portion of the wounded are in charge of the Catholic Sisters of Charity; others are at the public hospitals, in both of which they are well cared for. The prisoners are confined in some large tobacco warehouses on Main-street, in the lower part of the city. Mr. MALLORY thinks that the entire number of our wounded and prisoners at Richmond is from six to eight hundred. Dr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, is in attendance upon our wounded, and Mr. C. J. MURPHY, formerly Quartermaster of the Thirty-eighth, has charge of them. So assiduous has he been, that he has sold his watch to provide needed delicacies for our sick boys.

On account of their good behavior, and the faithfulness with which they had devoted themselves to our sick, Mr. MALLORY and his four companions were not asked to take an obligation to remain neutral after their release, but were permitted to go unconditionally.

The fortifications at Manassas, Mr. MALLORY states, are very strong, and extend a distance of six or seven miles, for the holding of which they have an abundant supply of artillery. He confirms the recent intelligence of the scarcity of powder. They seem to have no lack of men, but they are very badly clothed and shod.

Dry goods are a hundred per cent. higher than the prices North. Merrimac prints sell at sixteen cents. Provisions were also extremely high. Bacon was selling at twenty-five cents, and coffee at thirty-five. On account of the high price, the supply of coffee for the hospitals had been cut off.

Mr. MALLORY was informed by a Northern gentleman, who still remained on account of having large pecuniary interests to look after, that JOHNSTON and BEAUREGARD have now 40,000 troops with which to make a movement on Washington by crossing the Potomac either above or below the city, and the general opinion at Richmond was that a movement on Washington was soon to be made. It was stated that Gens. LEE and LONG had fourteen thousand troops in Northwestern Virginia, but that the movement was a feint to draw the attention of our Government from the real purpose, which was an attack upon Washington. Gov. WISE, it was understood, has made a desperate failure. Over ten thousand of his troops had deserted him within ten days, and he had with him but twenty-two hundred men.

Mr. MALLORY could obtain no information as to the defensive situation of Richmond.

The following persons were released from Richmond on their parole not to serve during the war against the Confederate States: John McCartley, Frederick Holmes, Dewitt C. Sprague, First Connecticut; Charles Greenwood, George Hickley, Seventy-ninth N. Y.; James Collinger, Joseph Eldridge, Josiah W. Richardson, James Collins, Second Rhode Island. These men were sent to Norfolk from Richmond, and from Norfolk to the frigate *Minnesota*, under a flag of truce. From the *Minnesota* they came to Washington. All who had given their parole not to serve again during the war, were promptly discharged by the War Department, and given passages to their respective places of enlistment.

In addition to the above, the following surgeons, who were held as prisoners by the rebels, were also discharged on their parole not to serve during the war. They were also discharged by the War Department: Foster Swift, Chas. S. De Graw, G. S. Winston, Eighth New-York; Eugene Peugnet, Seventy-first New-York; J. H. Stewart, First Minnesota; J. M. Lewis, Second Wisconsin.

One of the most intelligent and competent officers, imprisoned at Richmond, gives it as his opinion that he could take that city with three regiments, for all its existing means of defence.

STATEMENT OF MRS. CURTIS.

I have had an interview this afternoon with Mrs. CURTIS, of Albion, Orleans County, New-York, whose capture by the Secessionists soon after the battle of Bull Run has been already noticed. She arrived this morning, from Fortress Monroe, with the 23 other released prisoners, who had been forwarded from Norfolk under a flag of truce. Mrs. CURTIS is a lady about 28 years old, and of prepossessing appearance, well educated and intelligent. She is the daughter of HIRAM CURTIS, Esq., of Albion. Her narration was given with great fluency, and from stenographic notes I have prepared the following statement, based upon the facts related by her:

Mrs. CURTIS arrived in the city a few days after the Fourth of July, she having come to visit her brother, GEO. D. CURTIS, a private in the New-York Thirteenth Volunteers. After the retreat from Bull Run, the regiment encamped at Fort Bennett, a half mile north of Fort Corcoran, opposite Georgetown. During several mornings, accompanied by an escort, she rode out on Falls Church road, and on the Friday morning succeeding the battle, was accompanied by the young daughter of Mr. PEARCE, a Virginian, whose farm is on the Falls Church road, and in whose family Mrs. CURTIS had been boarding. Their escort was Private ELDRIDGE, of the Thirteenth. They passed two of the rebel pickets without being aware of the fact, they being concealed. The third sprang forward and seized ELDRIDGE'S horse, and then ordered the ladies to ride forward to the Lieutenant. Mrs. CURTIS said she would not. The picket replied that she would have to go. She refused again, saying that she acknowledged no allegiance to the rebels, and she should not go one step with them. He repeated his demand, saying that he should take her forward if she did not go. She replied that she should not be surprised at any outrage that should be committed by men who made war upon women and children, and she and Miss PEARCE turned their horses and galloped off towards our lines. She passed the second picket, but was stopped by the first. Miss PEARCE was fortunate enough to pass him, and the account given by the fellow when asked why he didn't stop both ladies, was that Mrs. CURTIS drew a revolver upon him, the barrel of which was within six inches of his *head*, and in his struggle to secure her, Miss PEARCE escaped. The statement was a falsehood, Mrs. CURTIS stating that she was without a weapon of any kind.

On being conveyed before the Lieutenant, she was asked if she knew where she was. She replied that she was painfully aware. He asked what had brought her to their lines. She said that it was a curiosity which bade fair to be more painful than profitable; that she had come to see if there was any secesh about. He said he would provide her with a suitable escort, so that there would be no danger of her being lost. She told him that she did not wish any insult; that if he had any orders, to give them, and if it was desirable that she should go to Manassas, she could go alone if wanted.

An escort was furnished, and soon they overtook Mr. ELDRIDGE, in the custody of others. On arriving at Falls Church, Col. STEWART, of the First Virginia Cavalry, came out, and after being introduced to Mrs. CURTIS, asked her if she was the Colonel of the regiment. She did not feel disposed to answer, and he explained his question by saying that she had a spread eagle on the bridle bits of the horse she was riding. The trappings belonged to one of the officers of the New-York Thirteenth, though the horse was one which had been taken from the rebels at Bull Run. Col. STEWART then asked her if she came from the National Army. She replied in the affirmative, and then requested him, if he had any further questions, to wait until a more suitable place could be provided, as she did not like to be catechised in the presence of a gang of rowdy soldiers. He conveyed her to Head-quarters, where, after providing her with a room she made a statement, in purport the same as she had made in response to the questions of the Lieutenant.

Col. STEWART treated Mrs. CURTIS with great kindness and politeness, expressing his regret that she had been arrested, and volunteering to do all in his power to effect her release. He said he would send word to Gen. JOHNSTON at Manassas, of Mrs. CURTIS' arrest, and while awaiting a reply, Mr. ALFRED MORSE, a resident of Falls Church, and member of the Black Horse Cavalry, offered to provide her with rooms at his house. She accepted his invitation, and remained a guest in Mr. MORSE'S family until Tuesday, receiving none but the kindest treatment from them and Col. STEWART.

On Tuesday morning she was sent on to Manassas in a carriage, and in company with Mr. EDW. TAYLOR, of Cincinnati, who had gone to Bull Run as a spectator of the battle, and, being thrown by his horse, was arrested. Mr. MORSE and three privates of the Virginia Cavalry formed their escort. On arriving at Manasssas they were driven a round-about way to Gen. JOHNSTON'S Head-quarters, who said he didn't wish to have anything to do with Mrs. CURTIS; that he had received no directions from Col. STEWART, who understood his business and for what she had been arrested; that she was to be conveyed to the Provost Marshal of Manassas. She was then driven to the quarters of the Provost Marshal, who told her that she was to be forwarded to Richmond the following morning at 8 o'clock. She asked if this order was imperative; he said it was. He then commenced an abusive conversation, accusing our troops of murdering their men, outraging their women, and burning their homes. Mrs. CURTIS told him that what he had to say in this respect he had better say to men, and not to a woman, who was a prisoner in his hands. He then asked what the thirty thousand hand-cuffs taken from our troops were intended for. She replied that that was one of thirty thousand lies which she had heard since she had been arrested. He then cast aspersions upon her character, to which she responded with genuine indignation. He then told her that she had the most bitter tongue he has ever heard, and that if she didn't keep quiet he would put her in irons. She replied that there were not men enough in the rebel Army to do that.

That night she was confined in a small room with one door and one window, with two sentinels standing guard over her, instructed to prevent her escape at all hazards. At 6½ o'clock in the morning she was placed under the charge of Capt. TREMAUX, of the Eighth Louisiana Regiment, and conveyed to the cars. On their way to Richmond, Mrs. CURTIS was the subject of the gaping curiosity of persons on the cars, and of the crowds that were assembled at the different stations. At Gordonsville they were detained 3 hours. Though Capt. TREMAUX was kind and decorous in his treatment, yet he did not care to interfere to prevent the ridicule to which she was subjected. She asked him to prevent it, telling him that though she was as fond of admiration as anybody, yet she did not like to be stared at by a crowd as a living curiosity, like BARNUM'S "What is it." He said he could not well interfere, as it would render him unpopular.

On arriving at Richmond, Mrs. CURTIS was taken to the office of Adjt.-Gen. COOPER. Brig.-Gen. WINDER, the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Provost-Marshal and other officers were present. They informed her that she had been arrested on a special order; that she had been closely observed riding out each morning, and that there was good reason to believe that she approached their lines under direction of the military authorities at Washington; that her present position was one dangerous for a man; that the rules of war made no distinction in favor of her sex, and that to be convicted of being a spy was equivalent to death. Mrs. CURTIS said that she was wholly innocent of any attempt to harm the rebel troops; that she had never been within their lines, except on that morning of her arrest, and then unconsciously, as their pickets were concealed, and if she was to be hung, innocent of any crime, they might begin as soon as they pleased. As for being a spy, the United States officers were not compelled to endanger the lives of patriotic ladies to undertake such a service, especially as Secessionists were abundant who gladly gave information of the rebel troops for money. This last asseveration excited the indignation of the officers present, who proceeded to state that a Court-martial was a summary tribunal, and that their proofs in her case was abundant. She replied that whatever might be their determination, she was innocent of being a spy, but if she was to be at the mercy of such proofs as they might produce, she should make no defence, but was ready to be hung.

Nothing further transpired upon this subject. They asked her if she would like to see President DAVIS. She replied that she considered him a traitor, and one of the worst kind; that he had violated his oath, had smitten the hand that had fed him, and that they themselves were turning the grindstone and sharpening the axe which was to cut their own throats.

Gen. WINDER endeavored to find quarters for Mrs. CURTIS with some family in the city, but nearly all objected. A Mr. TURNER, however, offered her a room at his house, and to keep her in custody until the following morning. She was conveyed to his house, placed in a close room, the shutters nailed and the door locked. The following morning she was conveyed to the residence of Mr. R. P. PRYOR, a relative of ROGER A. PRYOR. She was left in the care of Mr. PRYOR and his family, with instructions not to let her go out except in company with Mrs. PRYOR, her sister, or an officer. She only availed herself of the liberty thus accorded to her on three occasions. On one of these she applied to the Surgeon-General, at the Sisters' Hospital, for permission to visit the wounded. Knowing that it was against the rules to admit visitors, except with a pass from the military authorities, she used a woman's artifice, or, as she expressed it, "A Yankee trick," to obtain admittance. She professed to be a Northern woman by birth, but a resident of the South, and that she had learned that some of her acquaintances were wounded. She remained in the hospital from eight o'clock until noon, and conversed with nearly all the wounded. On leaving, she told the Surgeon-General who she was. He said had he known that fact he would have refused to admit her.

Mrs. CURTIS remained in Richmond about twelve days. During her stay, Gen. WINDER called upon her two or three times, and Asst.-Adj.-Gen. GROVER, of the K. G. C.'s, made her several visits. Gen. WINDER said he would do all in his power to effect her release. He sent word to her that if she wanted another hearing, he would convey her request to the proper authorities. Though she was advised by some of the officers not to seek a further hearing, she wrote on Friday last a communication directed "to whom it may concern," in which she stated that she had been arrested some time previously, and that they must be aware how unpleasant it was for a lady to be in custody; that in her view her arrest was entirely unwarranted by the rules of civilized warfare, and she demanded to know whether she was to be released or to be sentenced; and in either case, she desired to have the judgment of the Court-martial carried out; that she was tired of staying among a set of people whom she hated and despised. The communication was taken to Gen. WINDER, who sent word back that they had already made preparations for her release, and that she could consider herself in no danger. He remarked to the messenger that they would liberate her if she would only keep her tongue still long enough to enable them to do it; that he wouldn't have her incendiary tongue remain in Virginia three weeks for any consideration.

Large numbers of ladies, actuated by an idle curiosity, called upon Mrs. CURTIS, and political discussions of a not very quiet character were at once the order of the visit. At last she refused to receive visitors.

On one occasion Col. SIMPSON asked her, in case Gen. BEAUREGARD and he should visit Washington, if she would treat them to champagne. She replied that if they did she would treat them to some real pain, with no sham about it. He replied that they had got all of our handcuffs. She responded that we had plenty of blacksmiths to manufacture others.

Mrs. CURTIS stated that in the shop windows in Richmond pieces of cord are exhibited, announced to have been taken from knapsacks of prisoners captured.

The rebel troops are miserably clad, except those who have stolen uniforms from our dead and prisoners. She saw privates dressed in the officers' clothes of our regiments. Dr. LEWIS, who was taken prisoner, had his surgical instruments and all his clothes, except a flannel shirt and pants, taken from him. Mrs. CURTIS was told by the Adjutant-General and Gen. WINDER that they were holding Col. CORCORAN and Congressman ELY as hostages for the safety of the *Savannah* pirates, and Col. THOMAS, the French lady, and if they suffered, the prisoners now in their hands should suffer the same fate.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Secretary of the Interior has recently decided that assignments of land warrants in Bank are not valid, and that the names of the assignees, to render them legal, must be written thereon at the time of the transfer.

The Treasury Department will soon issue instructions to disbursing officers, in effect, that no creditor of the Government is to be compelled to take Treasury notes in satisfaction of his claim.

The visit of the Secretary of the Interior North is in connection with the meeting of the United States Marshals in New-York, on Thursday, in order to take more effective measures for suppressing the Slave-trade.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER was, yesterday, offered a Captaincy in the regular Army, which, however, he respectfully declined, with a request to the Secretary of War to transfer it to some other officer of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, who from circumstances of a longer term of military service than he could speak of, and larger amount of military practice and information than he is possessed, is better entitled to the distinction, assured that there will be no difficulty in having this wish gratified. He recommended to the Secretary the favorable consideration of Capt. JAMES KELLY, the senior Captain of the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. MEAGHER and Capt. CLARKE and Lieut.-Col. NUGENT, of that regiment, are here, looking after their wounded in the various hospitals and on business connected with the payment of their men.

JOSHUA H. BATES, who was recommended by the Ohio Congressional delegation for a Brigadier-Generalship, has declined the appointment.

WM. S. WOOD, of New-York, was to-day recommissioned as Commissioner of Public Buildings.

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, who was recently appointed Minister to Austria, will at once repair to Vienna.

The following additional appointments of Consuls has also just been made: At Shanghai, JAMES R. PARTRIDGE; Leeds, JAMES W. MARSHALL; Leghorn, ANDREW J. STEVENS; Geneva, F. CASSY; Amsterdam, F. J. KLAUER.

All the important Consular appointments are now filled, and it is believed that there is no longer any representative of the Government abroad who is not its loyal friend and supporter. It is supposed that no more changes will be made, except as special emergencies may happen from time to time requiring them.

The President to-day appointed Col. HUNTER, who commanded a column in the late engagement, to be a Major-General; and Major STONEMAN, of the Cavalry; W. F. SMITH, of the Topographical Corps; and H. W. BENHAM, of the Engineers, to be Brigadier-Generals of the volunteer forces.

The Potomac Flotilla is still actively employed. Capt. CRAVEN, who is Commander on board of the *Yankee*, informs the Navy Department that he will report in person the circumstances attending the capture of ten negroes. On the evening of the 11th a negro came on board and mentioned the name of an individual, who has been exceedingly active in procuring supplies for the rebels, including arms, ammunition and men, and sending them in boat-loads from Herring Creek over into Virginia. He further says that this agent had assistants in forwarding recruits to the various landings, and that at Herring Creek there was a minister acting as a Southern spy.

Capt. BUDD, of the *Resolute*, it appears, broke up the depôt at Herring Creek, at the mouth of the Machodoc, in Virginia. On going to the creek he was fired at with muskets. He, however, landed and destroyed the premises, and captured a large boat. He found there a party of Secessionists from Maryland sheltered in a house, but they soon escaped to the woods. Capt. BUDD and party chased them for a mile, but owing to superior fleetness they soon got beyond the reach of harm. The Captain took the contrabands of Col. BROWN who were there. Of course his property used for these purposes is confiscated. The foreman of the contraband, who, it is added, is a remarkably intelligent negro, informed Capt. BUDD that an expedition is organized in Machodoc to capture any of the schooners which are anchored or becalmed in that vicinity.

Lieut. MYGATT, of the *Reliance*, under date of the 13th, says, on the night of the 9th, while this vessel was at anchor before Piney Point, a boat was seen plying about, and acting in a suspicious manner. Upon being hailed, it came alongside. The crew was composed of four negroes, who represented themselves as belonging to Col. FORBES, and that he lived on the Machodoc River, in Virginia. They stated that they had run away from their master, because he intended to use them for military purposes, or, to repeat their own words, because "*he wanted to send them to the wars.*" The negroes have been sent to the *Resolute*, for transportation to Washington.

Capt. CRAVEN says: "On the shore of the Potomac not one in twenty is true Union, and I sometimes think there are hundreds of them organized into companies, perhaps regiments, and prepared to act against the Government at any moment."

Ex-Minister FAULKNER is still in jail, which is directly under military guard. He will soon probably be removed to the more comfortable quarters of the Provost-Marshal. It is believed by the Government that he has been holding correspondence with the enemy through the Southern Commissioners at Paris, and that a regiment at Richmond is waiting for him to take command of it against the United States. Besides, something like retaliation may be intended, in view of the fact that Messrs. MCGRAW and HARRIS, who went to Manassas on an errand of mercy, while declaring themselves neutral, were seized and thrown into prison.

The Navy Department, ever since the 31st of March last, has been unable to hear from Lieut. ROGER PERRY, to whom it has repeatedly addressed orders. He seems to be mysteriously among the missing.

It is understood that the Washington newspapers will hereafter be required to conform, as far as possible, to the restriction rule now applied to telegraphic correspondence in relation to military movements.

Capt. SAXTON, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., has tendered to the War Department the services of a body of 2,400 men, now ready at St. Louis to take the field, who asked that he shall be temporarily detached from the regular service, in order that he may be their Colonel.

It is directed by the Provost Marshal that no soldiers shall be permitted to leave this city by railroad who are unable to show that they have been properly discharged from the service of the United States; also that no negroes, without sufficient evidence of their being free, or of their right to travel, are permitted to leave the city upon the cars. The enforcement of this order has resulted in taking from the New-York Fire-Zouaves fourteen negroes, whom they were attempting to convey to that city.

The Secretary of War has ordered Col. BAKER to collect his First Regiment of sharpshooters as soon as possible.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN MISSOURI.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Tuesday, Aug. 13, P. M.

Rumors are current on the street, in which reliance is placed, that Gen. LYON's command in the Southwest has been defeated by the rebels.

Gen. LYON himself was killed, and Gen. SIGEL was in full retreat with the remains of the National forces.

This information is said to have been received by Secessionists last evening.

The messenger who brought the news rode his horses between Springfield and Rolla, and could outstrip the Government messengers.

It is also reported that Gen. FREMONT has sent dispatches about midnight, corroborating the above, but that their contents have not yet been divulged.

Great anxiety is felt by the Union men here, and most serious apprehensions are indulged for the safety of our Army.

We shall probably get something reliable on the arrival of the train to-night.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BATTLE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Major-Gen. FREMONT, saying, among other things, that Gen. LYON's Aid reports all quiet there, with a severe loss on both sides, and that Gen. LYON was killed.

Gen. SIGEL was in command, and retreating in good order from Springfield toward Rolla.

The following is the official report received to-night by Gen. SCOTT:

HEAD-QUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13, 1861.

Col. E. D. Townsend:

General LYON, in three columns under himself, Gens. SIGEL and STURGIS, attacked the enemy at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss was about eight hundred killed and wounded. Gen. LYON was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was eight thousand, including two thousand Home Guards. The muster-roll reported taken from the enemy gives their forces at twenty-three thousand, including regiments from Louisiana, Tennessee and Mississippi, with the Texan Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their loss is reported as heavy, including Gens. MCCULLOCH and PRICE. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action. Gen. SIGEL left one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield, whence, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, he continued his retreat on Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

J. C. FREMONT,
Major-General Commanding.

FULL DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The following is the official report of the fight near Springfield on Saturday last, forwarded by one of Gen. LYON's aids:

To Major-Gen. Fremont:

Gen. LYON, in three columns under himself and Gen. SIGEL, and Major STURGIS, of the cavalry, attacked the enemy at 6½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th, nine miles southeast of Springfield. The engagement was severe. Our loss is about 800 killed and wounded. Gen. LYON was killed in a charge at the head of his column. Our force was 8,000, including 2,000 Home Guards. The muster rolls taken from the enemy give his strength at 23,000, including regiments from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, with Texan Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds.

Their loss is reported heavy, including Gens. MCCULLOCH and PRICE. This statement is corroborated by prisoners. Their tents and wagons were destroyed in the action.

Gen. SIGEL left only one gun on the field, and retreated to Springfield with a large number of prisoners at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 11th. He continued his retreat upon Rolla, bringing off his baggage trains and $250,000 in specie from the Springfield Bank.

The following is a verbal report, taken from a special messenger, who brought dispatches for Gen. FREMONT:

Early on Saturday morning Gen. LYON marched out of Springfield to give battle to the enemy. He came up to him on Davis Creek, on Greene's Prairie, a few miles southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position, on rolling ground, at 6 minutes past 6 o'clock in the morning.

Gen. LYON fired the first gun, when the battle immediately begun. Severe cannonading was kept up for two or three hours, when the fire of Capt. TOTTEN'S artillery proving too severe for the enemy, they gradually fell back towards their encampment on Wilson's Creek. Gen. LYON's cavalry poured in the enemy's left flank, and Gen. STURGIS's artillery on the right, there began a terrific attack, and spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy, pursuing them to their camp, shells from TOTTEN'S artillery setting fire to their tents and baggage-wagons, which were all destroyed.

A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight and were almost annihilated.

Some time in the afternoon, as Gen. LYON was leading on his column his horse was shot from under him. He immediately mounted another, and as he turned around to this men, waving his hat in his hand and cheering them on to victory, he was struck in the small of the back by a ball and fell dead to the ground.

The command then devolved on Gen. STURGIS. Pursuit continued till night fall, when our little Army rested for the night in the encampment of the enemy.

Sunday morning Gen. SIGEL, fearing the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, fell back upon that city, where the Home Guards were stationed. On reaching Springfield, fearing the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. SIGEL concluded to fall back upon Rolla, with his provision trains and meet the reinforcements which were on the way to him. At the latest moment of the departure of the messenger, the enemy had not been seen, and it is probable Gen. STURGIS has not been disturbed in his march.

Ninety of the rebels were captured, among whom a Colonel of distinction, the messenger not remembering his name.

The sword and horse of Gen. MCCULLOCH were the trophies taken.

Reinforcements are on the way to Rolla, and Gen. SIGEL and his Army may be considered safe.

SKETCH OF GEN. LYON.

Gen. NATHANIEL LYON was the son of a sub-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Pillow's Intentions—He is Too Late to Capture St. Louis—Active Military Movements—The Position of Gen. Lyon at Springfield—Secession Outrages, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Ever since Gen. PILLOW assumed the offensive, by landing the forces under his command on the shores of Missouri, the fear that St. Louis was the real point against which his expedition would be directed, has more and more assumed the shape of [illegible], and we thus have once more one of those panics of emigration, by which our city has become gradually depopulated since the Camp Jackson affair. There is too much real ground for the apprehension of an attack on this important place, to ridicule the fear which induces so many [illegible] citizens to leave their old and cherished homes for a strange but safer place of residence [illegible] yet. If it is Gen. PILLOW's plan to [illegible] St. Louis, he has allowed too much valuable time to escape him already, to insure the success of it. This waste of time in hurling on the attack upon an unprepared foe, to which all the [illegible] and disasters of our own Army can be [illegible], seems to be no less a characteristic of the enemy's movements. By remaining inactive at Cairo, we have given PILLOW time to fortify his position at and above Memphis; by remaining inactive at New-Madrid, PILLOW leaves us ample time to concentrate all the available forces of the [illegible] at St. Louis, and prepare such means for our defence as will effectually prevent him from accomplishing an undertaking which a rapid advance of his forces would have completed, without an unproportionate exposure to danger. It has been remarked that an advance movement would cut him off from retreat and expose him to an attack in the rear by Gen. PRENTISS. But once master of St. Louis and the capital, Gen. PILLOW could boldly defy all danger from that quarter for [illegible] to come; and with the river and railroad communications of the State under his control, his position would be one of extraordinary strength. The Union men throughout the State would be forced to enlist or shot down, and those of St. Louis would be simply massacred in revenge of Camp Jackson. The tocsin of rebellion would be sounded in every district; and from the Northern edge of Missouri to the borders of Arkansas, the lives, property, and wealth of the Union men would be offered up as another sacrifice to the Southern Confederacy, for which the Secessionists of Missouri seem so willing to sacrifice all. What the blockaded South so imperatively needs—provisions, lead, iron and other [illegible]—Missouri could furnish in sufficient quantities; and the navigation of the two largest rivers would be in their hands. But PILLOW has [illegible], as the hot sun of August has made him [illegible] of personal comfort than of the forced marches rendered necessary by his situation; at any rate we can congratulate ourselves that every day lessens the danger of our position; and if, at the end of two weeks, PILLOW is not before St. Louis, he will, in all human probability, never enter it as the head of a conquering army.

Gen. FREMONT is rapidly concentrating all the available troops of Iowa and Illinois at this point, and fortifications are being thrown up at the southern and western sides of the city. A large camp of instruction will be opened here at Lindell's Grove, (the former Camp Jackson,) and it is proposed to keep a force of thirty thousand men drilling for the Fall campaign down the Mississippi. Another camp of twenty or thirty thousand men will be started at Springfield, Ill., with the same object in view. All the troops that could possibly be spared in Northern Missouri—and as Gen. POPE makes it his *object to do nothing*, I don't see why they should not all be spared—have been ordered down here, and are now quartered at the Arsenal and the Barracks. The Twenty-first Illinois, Col. GRANT, arrived on Wednesday, and last night eleven hundred troops came on the steamer *Wash. Graham* from Hannibal, under Col. MARSHALL. Yesterday brought also the Seventh Iowa Regiment, from Burlington. A new regiment from Illinois was sent down here in companies, and has since organized under Col. [illegible]. Their arms were taken from those brought over from England by Col. FREMONT, and are all Enfield rifles. New regiments have also been formed in our own city. The Tenth Regiment Missouri Volunteers is nearly complete; likewise Col. BAYLEY's Rifle Regiment. The Engineer Regiment of the West, under Col. BISSELL, is now ready for active service. The men are mostly mechanics, and will do good service. A regiment of cavalry, consisting of twelve companies, has also been raised in this city, and has been mustered into service under Col. ELLIS. Another regiment of cavalry is now being formed, under Adjutant GANTT. The three months' regiments have been changed into three years' regiments, and are rapidly filling up. The whole effective force in the city at present is at least ten thousand, and will have doubled within a week by the arrival of new regiments.

But as an offset to this force, it must be remembered that the City of St. Louis and the whole country through which PILLOW would pass on his way here is swarming with Secessionists, eager to engage in the terrible conflict. PILLOW is said to have about twenty thousand men under his command, and although this may be an exaggerated account, there is no doubt that he can easily spare such a number of his men for the expedition he has in view without too much exposing his fortifications at Union City, Randolph and Memphis. His artillery is conceded to be splendid. The State troops under JEFF. THOMPSON number about three thousand, and will undoubtedly at an early day join PILLOW's forces. Where Gen. HARRIS, the North Missouri Brigand-ier of JACKSON's, has his whereabouts, at present no one knows; but it is just as likely that he has gone to join JEFF. THOMPSON than that he is on his way to McCULLOCH in Arkansas. At the first movement of Gen. PILLOW's forces upon St. Louis, THOMPSON will, of course, have everything ready along the road for a general uprising of the Secessionists, and in St. Louis there are only too many traitors, who will do their best to incite an insurrection, when the time has come and the enemy is before our doors. We have, for instance, a very counterpart of the Baltimore Marshal KANE, in the person of Police-Commissioner BROWNLEE. The Police force in our city is nothing but an armed secession mob, ready at any moment to overthrow peace and order upon the bidding of their traitorous superiors. BROWNLEE was appointed by Gov. JACKSON, and has always been an intimate friend of his Excellency. He was appointed by him, and the whole police, in fact, was forced upon our city in the most infamous manner by the last Legislature,—in the very same way the Albany Legislature gave you the Metropolitan Police, but without such beneficial results,—because the Mayor at that time was a Republican, and Gov. JACKSON wanted to have the police under his control. BROWNLEE kept the Governor regularly posted up in regard to affairs here, and advised him what to do. He and Gen. FROST planned out the project of camps of instruction, which gave rise to Camp Jackson, and was intended to place the important points in the State under the military control of the Governor. There are other persons than BROWNLEE, men more wealthy and of higher standing in society, who will also pause at no measure, however shameful or violent, to hand St. Louis over to the unbridled fury of the enemy. There are many Camp Jackson men in PILLOW's Army, whom LYON released on their taking the usual oath, and these men have all friends in St. Louis, who correspond with them. These perjured wretches, the most notorious amongst whom is a Col. BOWEN, have bragged and sworn upon the streets of Memphis over and again, that they should return some day with their Southern brethren to take revenge on the d—d Dutch of St. Louis, who humbled them so at Camp Jackson. They long for nothing more than an attack on St. Louis to satiate their ungovernable fury. The cause of the rebels is further advanced by the publication of three vile little sheets, that have grown out of the deceased body of our late lamented *State Journal*. The *Daily Missourian*, the *War Bulletin*, and the *Extra Herald*, are the names of these lying publications, published without name or address, and filled with the same appeals to the passions of the mob which characterized the effusions of the *State Journal*. The National Army is slaughtered every afternoon as regularly as the sun goes down; and how Gen. LYON still manages to live after the uncountable number of deaths these trashy sheets have reported for him, is a mystery to me, and certainly very perverse on Gen. LYON's part. But with all this, an insurrection in the city would develop a power in the loyal men of St. Louis which would astonish the rebels. When the Germans of this city proceeded to take up arms in defence of the Government, they knew that they must not expect any assistance from the Government, but place all their reliance on their own means of defence. Accordingly, every weapon was carefully hunted up from out the unfathomable depths of their famous large chests and trunks—every old pistol carefully mended, the knives diligently cleansed, and, I presume, there are not many houses in the German quarters of the city where you cannot find some weapon of defence, be it but an old pitchfork, a rusty scythe-blade, or formidable stones in the second story or the attic.

I am inclined to think it is now too late for PILLOW to attack St. Louis, as it is too late for BEAUREGARD to attack Washington, and that he will make a demonstration in some other quarter. Bird's Point seems to be but poorly defended, and the position is invaluable. But there is another plan open to him, which JACKSON may have particular reasons for wishing to be carried out. That is, to march part of his forces across the State and fall upon the rear of Gen. LYON's Army, while McCULLOCH advances from Arkansas. The Army under Gen. LYON numbers now not much over 7,000, and the forces under McCULLOCH, PRICE, PARSONS and RAINS amount at least to 20,000. After the late small skirmish at Dug Spring, Gen. LYON has fallen back upon Springfield, and rejoined the forces of Gen. SIEGEL. The enemy's forces are now marching upon Springfield from four different directions, and every moment may bring us the news of a bloody battle. Gen. LYON's position is, to say the least, critical; but we hope for the best. There are some 2,000 Homeguards in the neighborhood of Springfield, who will probably take the field at the side of LYON's troops; and two regiments—Col. WYMAN's Thirteenth Illinois, and Col. STEVENSON's Seventh Missouri—were awaiting orders from LYON at Rolla on Thursday. Last Monday a portion of the enemy's forces were within fifteen miles of Springfield, since which time we have received no further news from that section of the State. The battle at Dug Spring appears to have been a very spirited affair. The column of the enemy's army, engaged by Gen. LYON, was commanded by Col. CRAVENS, and the loss cannot have been much less than a hundred. Gen. LYON only lost seven or eight men; the damage was all done by our artillery, under Capt. TOTTEN, who this time does not seem to have received the order from Gen. LYON, which the General gave him in the Booneville battle, "Shoot *over* their heads!"

Disturbances, insurrections, murders, and all the ingredients of Mexican anarchy are plenty as blackberries in every corner of the State. On the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, the Secessionists are even commencing to fire into the trains again. On Wednesday morning a party of rebels fired into the accommodation train bound for Hannibal; fortunately no one was hurt, but the engineer, who was slightly wounded in the forehead. All along the line of the roads, the Secessionists have put up encampments, and no measures are taken to keep them quiet. On the 31st of July 150 Union men arrived at Hudson from Edinar, Knox County, having been driven out by the rebels, who are encamped in the vicinity to the number of 1,500. The rebels had four fieldpieces in their encampment. At Athens, Clark County, 500 Union men were attacked last Monday by 150 mounted rebels, having two cannons. The rebels were repulsed, and lost some twenty killed. At Hannibal, JOSHUA GENTRY, the President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and one of the oldest residents of the place, was carried off by violence from his residence, four miles from the city, by the rebels, and has since been held in close confinement, like many others of our staunch Union men. Gen. HURLBUT, upon hearing of this outrage, immediately ordered Capt. LOOMIS, of Hannibal, to arrest five of the most prominent Secessionists in the place, and hold them as hostages for the safety of Mr. GENTRY. In Scotland County, on the Iowa border, a force of one thousand Secessionists are encamped, having three small pieces of cannon. Gen HURLBUT has sent up some Illinois soldiers to disperse them; but what is the good of it, as long as they do not kill them? The rebels disperse, and then assemble again. In Lewis County the rebels have also a strong organization. Brig.-Gen. POPE's method seems to work badly, as every schoolboy could have told them it would. The idea of sparing the blood of these miserable outcasts! The ghosts of hundreds of murdered Union men are at this moment crying vengeance from the blood-drenched prairies of Missouri on the incompetent, imbecile philanthropists in Washington and elsewhere, to whose bloody humanity they have been offered up a sacrifice!

In the counties south of the Missouri River, troubles are also brewing. Col. STEVENSON's regiment having left Booneville, the Secessionists in that place have become so overbearing in their manner, that the Booneville Home Guards—150 in number—left that place on Tuesday last on a ferry boat for Jefferson City, deeming it unsafe to remain there any longer without the assistance of other troops. They say that the Secessionists in Saline and Howard Counties, are organizing and drilling, with the evident design of driving out the Home Guards. The pilot, whom the Home Guards had impressed into their service, and who was a Secessionist, managed to run the boat aground; and when the boat was afterwards got loose again, he was put under arrest and taken along to Jefferson City. Before leaving Booneville, the Home Guards warned the Secessionists that any harm done to their families during their absence would be resented in a fearful manner. But one gets tired chronicling the outrages committed every day, and left to go unpunished by our military commanders. It would tire the patience of Job to keep an account of these evidences of the refined cruelty which our leaders pass off for downright humanity. And to reflect that all this trouble and confusion has been caused because a few months ago the taking of Camp Jackson was not followed by the occupation of the Capital and the overthrow by military force of the then existing State Government, is enough to drive one to madness. Energy is invaluable at all times; but in a time of revolution everything depends, as DANTON said, on audacity, audacity, and again audacity!

KENTUCKY AFFAIRS.

Result and Significance of the August Election.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

We have won another glorious victory. Enough returns are here to assure us that we have two-thirds or three-fourths of both Houses. Our opponents may have elected 15 to 20 Representatives and three or four Senators. The Senate may be almost unanimous. The City of Louisville and the County of Jefferson hold their own. In fact, the Union vote and majority of the County, including the city, is larger than on the 20th of June. All the Union candidates whom I have mentioned, and numerous others like them, are elected. Ex-Gov. DAVID MERRIWETHER, Ex-Hon. JAMES B. CLAY, and most of the other secession candidates, have got their quietus. I presume Col. GARRARD's vote is 70,000 to 80,000. If Mr. TERRY had not backed out, the Colonel would have got 20,000 to 30,000 more and beaten his opponent by at least 50,000. We have gained what we wanted and all we wanted. It is no matter if we have not made quite as large a show of our numbers and majorities. Only two or three Union counties have been apparently secessionized. Everywhere else, where we have not gained, we have held our own, if not in the numbers polled, at least in the *practical* results, at which alone we aimed. We put forth all the strength necessary for another great victory. We hold in reserve a force of over 30,000. Whenever called for, we can poll, at least, 110,000. The Secession Party in Kentucky can never, on the direct and fair issue of secession or anti-secession, poll over 30,000 or 40,000.

Their "Southern Rights gains" on the 5th were got by their professed love of the Union, and pretended devotion to the Constitution and the Government of the United States. These "gains" in their vote cast in some localities, practically, amount to nothing. In other localities, and especially in the general and great result, they are much more than counterbalanced and neutralized. The pretenders caught some innocent and unwary voters by seeming to be very indignant against those who called them Secessionists and peace-breakers,—them, the *par excellence* Unionists and friends of "peace and neutrality."

Such men would uphold the Government, protect the Constitution, and save the Union by overthrowing the Government and the Constitution, resisting in armed defiance and battle array the laws and constituted authorities of the Government, recognizing the independence and nationality of "the Confederate States," unsheathing the sword for the Confederate concern, and by pitching Kentucky into the clutches of the Confederate despots!

Of course, all their old and young stagers and stumpers, behind the mask of "Union and neutrality," rung the changes against Abolition taxation, Abolition confiscation, Abolition sujugation, the Abolition acts of LINCOLN's Congress, LINCOLN's war, LINCOLN's tyranny, and the Lord knows what not. And they blew terribly about the Napoleonic talents and Waterloo victories of BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON, and JEFF. DAVIS. But, I repeat, they effected nothing worth notice. They are defeated, done for, used up. They have played their last political card. The game in this State is finished, and they are finished. They had better subside, "dry up," quietly and decently give up the ghost. They will do so, or pack up and slink away to more "sunny" regions. They are politically dead here for all time. If, from judicial blindness, they are still unconscious of this glorious fact, I reckon they will shortly be made to know and feel it.

I look for noble deeds from our new Legislature, which meets on the 2d proximo. My opinion is they will indorse the national action of Kentucky's nine Union Representatives in the Thirty-seventh Congress; place Kentucky on the record at Frankfort, where those Representatives have placed her on the record at Washington; instruct and warn BRECKINRIDGE, POWELL and BURNETT, or supersede them; make and keep Gov. MAGOFFIN straight, or impeach and displace him; make the violent Secessionists in the Purchase or elsewhere in the State obedient to the Government, the Constitution and to all the laws of the United States; prevent the enlistment of any more soldiers on Kentucky soil for JEFF. DAVIS, and remove all obstructions to the enlistment thereon of soldiers for the Union; announce to JEFF. DAVIS & Co. that Kentucky will no longer, in any respect, stand neutral between them and her common country; demand of "King HARRIS" and his vassals entire respect for the soil, the property and the position of Kentuckians and their State, and also perfectly free communication between Tennessee Unionists and Kentucky Unionists, or shut off all communication whatsoever between the West and Middle Tennessee rebels and their spies, emissaries and allies in Kentucky; and coöperate with the Government to open and guard Cumberland Gap, and to sustain East Tennessee until the coerced, manufactured and counterfeit unity of sentiment in the rest of that State is broken and done away by the inevitable revival and outburst of her old popular sentiment of loyalty and nationality.

Whether the Legislature shall do its whole duty or not, I believe that Hon. JOSEPH HOLT's predictions about the early practical position of the *people* of Kentucky will be verified.

PONTIAC.

The Peace Party of 1814-15, and the Peace Party of 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Political parties of long standing resemble in their folly worn-out and effete dynasties. They will not learn from experience. The novelty of a sudden and unforeseen crisis is never appreciated by them.

The Federalists, in the war of 1812, vainly supposed they could restore themselves to power by denouncing the war, and advocating peace. The masses of the people, with the instinctive common sense of their race, saw that the shortest road to peace was the energetic prosecution of the war.

The Federalists might have profited by the history of the English opposition party towards the close of the last or the beginning of the present century. The opposition of Mr. FOX and his party to the prosecution of the war against the aggressions of the French Republic of NAPOLEON, reduced his adherents in Parliament to a miserable and hopeless minority. ALISON says of the British opposition at this period—"Justice requires that it should be declared that in espousing the cause of the enemy, and uniformly palliating the crimes of the popular party, (in France,) the English opposition were led by the spirit of party to forget the duties of patriotism and the dictates of reason.

The Federal Party, refusing to learn, arrayed themselves in persistent hostility to the Government of the country during a period of war. The consequence was, that that party became so unpopular as to be compelled to abandon its organization. To have been a Federalist, was for near twenty years after the war, almost a disqualification for office.

But the Democracy of 1861—not profiting by these instructions—are adopting the suicidal policy of the Federalists of 1812—and becoming a *Peace Party*—in the midst of a war—not waged for neutral rights, or any other temporary differences with a foreign power—but in the midst of an unprovoked rebellion, the result of a nefarious conspiracy of ambitious demagogues.

I have been astonished at the vitality of the Democratic Party, through the Administrations of PIERCE and BUCHANAN, whose offences were so flagitious; but if it can survive its conversion into a "Peace Party" in this war for the existence of the Republic, I shall consider it indestructible and everlasting.

The Federal Party in derision were stigmatized as the "War party in peace, and the Peace party in war."

Should the Democratic Party pursue the course which their Central Committee indicate, it will be known in history as the "Peace party with treason and rebellion."

S. J. B.

A Lesson from Bull Run.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice a paragraph going the rounds of the Press purporting to give an account of an interview between Hon. Mr. GOOCH, of Boston, and a captain of the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, which ended by Mr. GOOCH saying that he would look up Senator WILSON, and have the order of battle changed.

This crude statement refers, I presume, to a conversation had with Mr. GOOCH on the evening of the 20th July, at Gen. SCHENCK's Head-quarters, near Centreville, and if so, I am the Captain at which the paragraph points.

I do not now state the facts for the purpose of setting Mr. GOOCH and Senator WILLON right, although I have no question but that it will be agreeable to these gentlemen, but that I may call attention to a significant lesson that I claim bears immediately upon our progress in the future.

Mr. GOOCH asked me, among others, what I thought of our prospects in the coming fight.

I replied that I was satisfied we were driving on to a disastrous defeat. I gave as my reasons for this decided opinion, that we all knew that Gen. BEAUREGARD was in force before us, far superior in numbers to our own, upon ground of his own selecting, which he had been fortifying for weeks back; that for two nights, from our position, that is SCHENK's Brigade, beyond Centreville and nearer the enemy, we had heard the cars come in almost every hour, bringing up JOHNSTON's forces, for we could hear the cheering of an Army that extended nearly five miles in breadth before us; that our men were disheartened by the repulse of Thursday; that we had a large number of three months' men, whose time was out; and we might know that a defeat would be disastrous, as our army was made up of volunteers, only an aggravated militia, that could not stand a reverse of any sort; and that in half an hour after a defeat we would have to fall back on Washington with our force resolved back into its original element of mob, and that through an enemy's country.

Mr. GOOCH concurred with me in this view of our condition, and thought we should by all means intrench ourselves at Centreville and wait at least until we could have PATTERSON's reserve.

I do not now remember whether he or I suggested getting Senator WILSON, Mr. GURLEY, OWEN LOVEJOY, and other prominent citizens then in camp together, and remonstrating. We did have a consultation, and found among us no difference of opinion. We, however, took no action. I wished them to telegraph our real condition to the President, and ask him to give us time, or Gen. SCOTT.

WINFIELD SCOTT would have been for us at that moment equal to ten thousand men. I had the best reason in the world for this opinion. I had been assured, late on Saturday night, that Gen. SCOTT would be with us, and early on Sunday morning I was sent by Gen. SCHENCK to hurry on the Second Ohio and Second New-York Regiments. Riding through their encampment and along the lines, I told the men we would be under the eye of the old hero, who had never lost a battle, and their quick, hearty response told me at once of the magic in that name.

I recall their talks of the night before the battle, which were prophecy then—and I am sorry to write it, history now—not for the purpose of claiming superior sagacity, for they were of facts patent to every civilian in and about our camp that night, but for the purpose of extracting the lesson I claim they present us.

We are loud now in our demands, to have only military men lead the volunteer forces, called to the field by the influence and example of their present officers, so lately from the walks of civil life. In a war between us and any foreign nation, we would be correct in this demand. But in a civil war, or rather, as in this case, in the suppression of a rebellion, political considerations enter too much in the contest to have it left entirely to men of merely military habits and education.

For example, Gen. BANKS, BUTLER or SCHENCK would not have fought this battle of the 21st, even with a better show of winning than we had.

I mean no disparagement in this of Gen. McDOWELL. He is a gallant soldier, and as such able and efficient. But he did not look beyond his fight. If defeat suggested itself to him, he only said: "Well, we will up and try it again." He did not stop to reflect as a politician would have done, that he was risking too much on this one engagement. That for us to suffer a defeat at the very gates of Washington would probably secure these rebels their recognition in Europe. That our broken and disordered regiments, returning home disheartened, would spread dismay throughout the North, strengthen the South and probably turn the scale against us in the border Slave States.

All these are considerations outside the province of the mere soldier, and we must remember that while a clear-headed, resolute civilian may make himself an efficient General, a mere General is not expected to have the views and feelings of a statesman. He may be the greatest Captain of the age and yet not understand our wants as a people.

DONN PIATT.

Disloyalty and Secessionism at Baltimore.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure that the Government at Washington, or Gen. DIX, in Fort McHenry, are not aware of the state of society in Baltimore at this time, or more stringent measures would be taken to punish the treason which now pervades the very atmosphere of the city.

The boast among the rebels is, that we have no Government, and I am half inclined to believe them, with such impunity do they concoct and carry out their treasonable designs. It is the boast of Secessionists in Baltimore that at this time Maryland is of as much use to the Southern cause as South Carolina herself. Five or six thousand of the flower of her young men are fighting under JEFF. DAVIS. The Maryland Brigade, under Gen. ELZY, is said to have decided the day at Bull Run. The people of Baltimore are in constant correspondence with the enemy, and sail vessels and steamboats, clearing for the eastern shore of Maryland or the Potomac, daily carry them provisions and munitions of war. Ladies line their dresses with percussion caps, and pad their petticoats with letters which are guiltless of any postage stamps. The Government is compelled to keep six or seven thousand soldiers, and even pay the police force, to hold Baltimore in check. A Baltimore vessel called the *Kirkland* lately came into port and reported having been boarded by boats from three privateers. She was not only released, but supplied with provisions. One of the privateers was a Baltimore vessel, and commanded by a Baltimore Captain. The orders from JEFF. DAVIS are not to interfere with vessels from this port. The Southern Confederates know who their friends are, if this Government does not. I have heard lately, two officers holding high commands in the Navy of the United States, predict eventual success to the Southern Confederacy, and using the worn-out phrase, "the South can never be conquered." One member of Congress at least, from this place, gives the South all the aid and comfort in his power, short of actual treason. The City is flooded with daguerreotypes of the rebel leaders and insulting songs relating to the President and his Cabinet. The sale of them is now the only flourishing business carried on in Baltimore. There are three daily papers published which vie with each other in articles laudatory of every thing South, and utter condemnation of all acts of the Government. A social ban is put upon all who dare to uphold the old flag, and threats made, that before many weeks have passed all Union men shall be hung or driven out of the city. Ask any of your returning volunteers of the cold looks, sneering remarks, and downright insults they have received while quietly passing through the streets of Baltimore. The excuse has been that we are strong enough to overlook these things; recent events have demonstrated that we are not as strong as we thought ourselves to be, and I think we have tried kindness and conciliation with these people long enough. We are fighting against an enemy bold and unscrupulous, who hesitate at nothing to gain their ends, and we had better make peace with them at once, on such terms as they will be disposed to grant, rather than carry on the war in the way we have been doing. I am in favor of striking them in the most vulnerable points, and hitting them as hard as we can.

Why are not these treasonable Baltimore papers suppressed? Why is not the oath of allegiance administered to thousands in this city, and, if refused, let them be driven out or held as hostages for the suffering soldiers who are now pining in Southern prisons? Why is not the property confiscated of those whom it is well known are now holding prominent positions in the army at Manassas? Their names have not even been taken down from their doorways, and their houses stand ready to receive them, when they make their expected triumphal march into the city of Baltimore.

We may pour out our blood and treasure while we have a man or a dollar left, but it will be in vain, until these rebels are taught to know, by the strong arm of unrelenting power, that while the old Star-Spangled Banner yet waves over them, they must and shall respect it. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

TRUTH.

Accurate Information.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of this day contains a contribution above the initials O. B. B., in which the historical and geographical ignorance displayed in a British periodical is justly laid bare. If your correspondent will look nearer home he will oftimes find equal ignorance displayed by the would-be leaders of public opinion in this City. One instance will suffice; it takes place to-day, and "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof." In page 5, column 3, of this morning's *Herald*, I find that "the armament of the Germanic coasts of the Black Sea still continues to be one of the favorite projects of Prussia."

Will the writer of this tit-bit of information be kind enough to take down his atlas, and, referring to the map of the Black Sea, point out to me the Germanic coast thereof; and then—on the principle that it is a bad rule that won't work both ways—turn to the map of Germany, and run his finger over that portion of the country which is bordered by the Black Sea.

Mr. W. H. RUSSELL, in his last letter, refers to the "fanciful strains" which are in this country "hummed on the lyres of the type." It is evident that we have here a "fanciful strain" from one of the *lyres* in question—and that, too, one of a very humdrum character.

VERAX.

Partisanship and Patriotism in Vermont—Declaration of Democratic Candidates.

LETTER FROM MR. DILLINGHAM.

E. M. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee:

DEAR SIR: Having been nominated by the Democratic State Convention, held at Montpelier, on the 24th of July, as candidate for Governor of the State, I desire to tender to the members of that Convention, through you, my grateful acknowledgments for the kindness and confidence implied by that act; at the same time, for reasons, a few of which I will briefly state, I must decline the nomination.

As we all know, our country is now in the midst of a fearful struggle for the *maintenance of the Union of the States, and of the integrity and continuance of the National Government.* We are engaged in a war, that has for its purpose that end—by subduing the rebellion that now threatens our National existence.

I have no reason to doubt the *entire* unanimity of all the freemen of this State, to aid by the best means in their power, in a vigorous and continuous prosecution of this war, till that end is attained. Unhappily, there is diversity of opinion how this aid can be best rendered.

Some of the Republicans think, or say at least, that as we have a Republican Administration, that the present is a Republican war, and that for that reason a strict Republican organization must be kept up; that from it must emanate all the counsels and measures that are to direct the entire policy and power of the nation; and that, as to Democrats, as such beside bearing, as they must, the burden of taxation, all the aid asked of them is to contribute men to fight! Gracious as *this* permission may seem, I believe it is no more than is now granted by the chivalry of Virginia, to those whom they claim as their own *black chattels*.

This view I hope is not taken by many, but whether by few or many, it naturally tends to irritate Democrats—and to aid the purpose *of* keeping up a party organization on their part. I know that our party divisions in the start, are not easily forgotten; men become attached to *their* party—and I wish to cast no reproach upon any—who now believe that their patriotic efforts for their country can be rendered more beneficial by dragging them through old party channels.

I judge differently. Our country, not a party, is in peril; and that country demands of all its sons, their best judgment and effort in its behalf.

"In union there is strength." We all believe in the truth of this proverb—and if we have union—a strong union, to effect a great end, it can only be had by carrying into it perfect equality and confidence.

We must, for the time, forget whether we be Republicans or Democrats. In such an union there will be strength and efficiency; and if we differ hereafter, let it not be to settle the question who did most for his country. Let us act together—act honestly, efficiently—and let him wear honors who fairly wins them.

I feel very confident that a great number—I hope a majority—of all the old parties in this State feel and judge as I do, and that they will rise above party, as such, and stand for their country, one and indivisible, now and forever.

With such I mean to act, whether their number be few or many, till this most wicked rebellion is crushed out; and wishing that my opinions and acts may be in harmony, I have felt called upon to decline the nomination so honorably tendered to me.

PAUL DILLINGHAM.

WATERBURY, July 30, 1861.

DECLINATION OF MESSRS. THOMAS AND THURSTON.

MONTPELIER, Aug. 1, 1861.

E. M. Brown Esq., Chairman State Committee:

DEAR SIR: Your favor is received, notifying us of our nomination for the respective offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, by the Democratic State Convention holden on the 24th ult. In reply we have to say, that we are of the opinion, that until the present Rebellion and Treason shall be overcome, it is the duty of every true and loyal citizen to sustain the spirit and strengthen the arm of his country by every means in his power; that party names and differences should be entirely laid aside, and not be permitted to divide loyal citizens, or deter any man from yielding a full and enthusiastic support to the men and measures on which we must rely for the victory of the Government and the Constitution over Disunion.

All local issues and minor differences are overshadowed by the present struggle for existence in which our Government is engaged. In this question of Government or no Government, the spontaneous, patriotic impulses of the people must be relied on, untrammeled by party platforms or usages, to carry the country safely through. To these sentiments and opinions, we have been fully committed ever since Treason opened her batteries on Fort Sumpter, and therefore regret alike the action of the Conventions holden at Montpelier on the 25th of June and the 24th of July.

We believe the officers of our State could act with more efficiency, and would be more heartily sustained, if elected by the whole people, and independently of a partisan nomination. We desire to vote, and leave our friends free to vote, for officers who shall be supported by the freemen of all parties. Officers thus elected would be responsible to the people, not to a party, for a manly, prompt, energetic exercise of all the powers that might be committed to them to aid the National Government. And it seems to us such officers only can satisfy the demands for action of a gallant people deeply moved, and the patriotic instincts inspired by the early history of the State. We therefore respectfully decline the nomination with which we were severally honored by the late Democratic State Convention holden at Montpelier.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES T. THURSTON.
STEPHEN THOMAS.

Affairs in Arizona.

From the Mesilla Times, July 6.

Col. P. T. HERBERT is a candidate for Senator, from El Paso County, Texas. *Col. Herbert's abilities are too well known to need comment from us. We congratulate our neighbors on their good fortune.*

Our citizens will find in another column *a call for an election for Delegate to the Congress of the Confederate States of America.* This election is of direct interest to the citizens of Arizona, and is ordered in accordance with their expressed wishes when in Convention, and at the time [illegible] by the Convention. It is highly important that we should have a delegate at Richmond to speak [illegible] and represent our interests. We [illegible] abundant evidences of sympathy from all portions of the South; our action and sympathy is highly appreciated, and we have every testimonial of encouragement, and every manifestation of a disposition to render us adequate support and protection. We [illegible] but need a representative, fully [illegible] tained—the proper man in the proper place—to obtain all that we desire.

To-day the bids will be opened, at *Richmond, Va.*, for carrying a semi-monthly mail from San Antonio to El Paso. We will probably be without any more Southern mail until the new contract goes into effect, and then, instead of a semi-weekly, only a semi-monthly mail.

A conducta containing [illegible] in [illegible] the U. S. Government, accompanied by trains containing $1,500,000 of goods for New-Mexico, with an escort of troops, left Leavenworth City for Santa Fé on the 1st of June.

On the [illegible] the Apaches made an attack on a [illegible] camp, within three miles of Pino Alto, killing an American and wounding another. They were finally repulsed, with the loss of [illegible] of their number. The American killed, JOHN G[illegible], was a native of Paris, Tenn., and had resided in Arizona for the last three years, most of the time on the Gila River. FRANK BROWN was wounded slightly in the arm.

The prospectors who left Pino Alto some [illegible] twelve weeks since, for the country north of the Gila River, returned last week. Much anxiety was felt as to their fate at Pino Alto, and it was feared they had either been killed by Indians or starved to death. They found no diggings.

By the return of the *Panama*, intelligence has been received of the opening of a trade through the port of Guaymas with the mining region of Arizona, which promises important results to the commerce of this city. We are informed that early in March a consignment of goods, to the amount of some $30,000, was made from San Francisco to Guaymas, for transportation to the District of Arizona, near Tucson. They were permitted to be taken through Sonora on payment of five per cent. as a transit duty, and arrived safe at their destination. The cost of the land carriage is about $60 per ton, and the expense of transporting ores to Guaymas is $30 per ton. A good road is said to exist between Guaymas and the mines, which for the present is safe from Indians and other robbers.

The companies of the Fifth and Seventh Infantry now at Fort Fillmore, and on the way to this post, will leave for the States, by the way of Los Vegas and the Rattone Mountain to Fort Leavenworth about the 1st of August. The necessary transportation has been secured.

Communication with California.

PROGRESS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.

From the Alta California, July 17.

On Wednesday last the State Telegraph Company dispatched one of their best operators, Mr. JAS. YONTZ, to the end of the telegraph line now building east towards Salt Lake, to receive and transmit the Pony news from the outer station. The Company have now some fifty miles of the line constructed east of Fort Churchill, and have nearly [illegible] engaged in transporting poles and wire out to and beyond the outer station, which enables them to push the work forward with great rapidity. Every week, from this time, will extend the wire and shorten the time of the Pony. At the same moment Mr. JAMES STREET, the agent of the Company, at Salt Lake, is pushing forward this way, having some 250 miles of poles contracted for and which are now being cut and hauled westward from Salt Lake. The wire and insulators for that end of the line were purchased in the East, and are on the way out to Salt Lake, so as to be in readiness when the poles are set up, to put the line in working order.

In a few days messages can be sent to overtake the Pony two days after it has left San Francisco, or received here two days before the arrival of the Pony in town. Each month a day more will be gained, and if no accident happens to the teams employed in the work, the snow will not fall in the valleys before the western half of the Overland Line from San Francisco to Salt Lake will be in working order.

On the other side the Eastern Company are pushing westward, and by the 1st of August the wire will be up to Julesburgh, which is 210 miles west of Fort Kearney, thus shortening the Pony time one day more on that end. They have also a large number of men and teams engaged in hauling out poles and wire, and are putting forth their best efforts to complete their half as quickly as the western half. A work of this magnitude involves great expense, together with a more than ordinary amount of labor and risk; for, should Indians drive off the stock while out on the mid plains, a most irreparable delay would ensue. Every precaution and care is taken to guard against accident of any kind, and should no unforseen misfortune arise, the work will be carried out as above stated. We should have mentioned that the operator travels with the workmen engaged east of Fort Churchill, and as fast as the line is put up he sets his instrument at the end, and communicates with the office in San Francisco, so that almost every day he is further off and shortening the time of the Pony. He will reach the end of the wire in time to telegraph the news of the Pony due on Tuesday next.

Postage Stamps.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE NUMBER USED—THE NEW ISSUE.

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

Heretofore all the Government postage stamps have been manufactured at Philadelphia, by Messrs. TOPPAN, CARPENTER & Co., who have, it is understood, executed their contract with that degree of promptness and fidelity which was originally guaranteed by the high character and standing of that well-known house. The old contract having expired, proposals were called for by the Postmaster-General for the new one, and it has been awarded to the National Bank-Note Company of this City; the leading members of which Company are Messrs. R. S. Oakley, J. McDonough, W. D. Nichols, G. H. Danforth, Fitch Shepard and Lloyd Glover.

New dies have been prepared for all the different denominations of stamps; differing somewhat from the old styles, and presenting a marked improvement in coloring—the distinctness of the *rate* of each, and in some other respects. We have no doubt that the public will be well pleased with the new issue. They are now being distributed among Postmasters.

The stamps are hereafter to be manufactured in the new substantial fire-proof edifice at the corner of Nassau and Pine streets, known as DUNCAN & SHERMAN's building. The machinery is all new, and of the most costly and approved description, and everything is in perfect keeping with the importance and magnitude of the undertaking.

It is calculated that there will be about two hundred million stamps used during the coming year, from Aug. 1, 1861.

During the year 1860, there were delivered to Post-office Department 223,867,270 stamps, viz.:

One cent	55,979,365	Twelve cent	1,616,675
Three cent	160,592,600	Twenty-four cent	423,500
Five cent	618,180	Thirty cent	179,625
Ten cent	4,438,750	Ninety cent	18,165

The twenty-four cent stamps were not issued until within the second quarter, and the thirty cent and ninety cent in the third quarter of the year.

The number issued during the two expired quarters of this year is

First quarter....57,021,799 | Second quarter..47,310,950

Ending 1st of July, 1861.

The average increase for a number of years past has been about nineteen millions per annum.

The new stamps differ materially from the old ones in design, and they are uniform in having the value of the stamp designated in figures in each of the upper corners, and the letters U. S. in the lower corners, in addition to U. S. Postage, Three Cents, &c. The one-cent stamp represents a profile bust of FRANKLIN, and the three-cent a profile bust of WASHINGTON. The five-cent has the head of JEFFERSON, the ten, twelve and twenty-four cent, the head of WASHINGTON, the thirty-cent, the bust of FRANKLIN, and the ninety-cent is distinguished by TRUMBULL's head of WASHINGTON.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., for the week ending July 27, 1861:

James Adger, Charleston; R. A. Clarke, Charleston; S. W. Webb, New-York; Kingsley Twining, New-Haven; Rev. W. Patton, D. D., New-York; James P. Robb, Boston; Charles E. Beebee, Boston; O. P. C. Billings, Boston; James Pearson, New-York; Dr. James B. Gould, New-York; E. Johnston, New-York; W. P. Dana, New-York; Dr. Henry Clark, Massachusetts; Col. J. E. Carew, South Carolina; Robert E. Cone, Alabama; T. B. Coddington, New-York; Nelson Millard, New-York.

Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, uncle of the Senator, preached in the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, on Sunday last. He was for many years pastor of this church. Instead of listening to his uncle, Senator Breckinridge, who happened to be in Baltimore, went to hear Rev. Dr. Fuller, a rank Secessionist.

Gov. Sprague has appointed Hon. C. H. Denison, of Westerly, Commissioner from the State of Rhode Island, to the International Art Exhibitions of London and Paris which are to be held next year.

A NOBLE DONATION.—Hon. WILLIAM PEACOCK, of Mayville, N. Y., has conveyed to the Buffalo General Hospital ninety-seven feet of land, opposite Central Wharf in that city, extending across the City Ship Canal from Buffalo Creek to Lake Erie.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

OUR ARTILLERY AT THE LATE BATTLE.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

ARLINGTON, Tuesday, July 23, 1861.

Capt. J. B. Ely, A. A. General, Headquarters Department N. E. Virginia.

CAPTAIN: Having been appointed, by special order No. 21, Head-quarters Department Northeastern Virginia, Centreville, July 19, 1861, Chief of Artillery of the *Corps d'Armée*, commanded by Brig. Gen. McDOWELL, and having served in that capacity during the battle of the 21st inst., I have the honor to submit the following report:

The artillery of the *Corps d'Armée* consisted of the following named batteries: Rickett's (Light Company I, First Artillery) six 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns; Hunt's (Light Company M, Second Artillery,) four light 12-pounders; Carlisle's (Company B, Second Artillery) two James' 13-pounder rifle guns, two 6-pounder guns; Tidball's (Light Company A, Second Artillery) two 6-pounder guns, two 12-pounder howitzers; Green's (Company C, Second Artillery) four 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns; Arnold's (Company D, Second Artillery) two 12-pounder James' rifle guns, two 6-pounder guns; Ayres' (Light Company E, Third Artillery) two 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 6-pounder guns. Griffin's (Battery D, Fifth Artillery) four 10-pounder Parrott rifle guns, two 13-pounder howitzers; Edwards' (Company G, Fifth Artillery,) two 20-pounder and one 30-pounder Parrott rifle guns. The Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers had in it a battery of six 13-pounder James' rifle guns; the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Militia two of Dahlgren's boat howitzers, and the Eighth Regiment New-York Militia a battery of six 6-pounder guns. The men of this last-named battery having claimed their discharge on the day before the battle, because their term of service had expired, the battery was thrown out of service.

The whole force of artillery, of all calibres, was therefore 49 pieces, of which 28 were rifled guns. All of these batteries were fully horsed and equipped, with the exception of the two howitzers of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York Militia, which were without horses, and were drawn by drag-ropes manned by detachments from the regiment. Gen. McDowell's disposition for the march from Centreville, on the morning of the 21st inst., placed Tidball's and Green's (8 pieces) in reserve, with the division of Col. MILES, to remain at Centreville; Hunt's and Edwards', (6 pieces,) with the brigade of Col. Richardson, at Blackburn's Ford; and Carlisle's, Ayers', and the 30-pounder, (11 pieces,) with the division of Gen. TYLER, at the Stone Bridge; Rickett's, Griffin's, Arnold's, the Rhode Island, and the Seventy-First Regiment batteries, (24 pieces,) accompanied the main column, which crossed Bull Run at Sudley Spring. As soon as the column came in presence of the enemy after crossing Bull Run, I received from Gen. McDOWELL, in person, directions to superintend the posting of the batteries as they severally debouched from the road, and arrived from the field. The Rhode Island battery came first upon the ground, and took up at a gallop the position assigned it. It was immediately exposed to a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers and infantry posted on the declivity of the hill, and in the valley in its immediate front, and to a well-sustained fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries, posted behind the crest of the range of hills, about 1,000 yards distant. This battery sustained, in a very gallant manner, the whole force of this fire for nearly half an hour, when the howitzers of the Seventy-first New-York Militia came up, and went into battery on its left. A few minutes afterward GRIFFIN brought up his pieces at a gallop, and came into battery about 500 yards to the left of the Rhode Island and New-York batteries. RICKETT'S Battery came up in less than half an hour afterward, and was posted to the left of and immediately adjoining GRIFFIN'S. The enemy's right, which had been wavering from the moment GRIFFIN opened his fire upon it, now began to give way throughout its whole extent, and retire speedily, his batteries limbering up rapidly, and at a gallop taking up successively two new positions further to his rear. The foot troops on our left, following up the enemy's right, soon left our batteries so far in our rear that their fire was over the heads of our own men. I therefore directed the Rhode Island Battery to advance about five hundred yards in front of its first position, accompanied it myself, and saw it open fire with increased effect upon the enemy's still retiring right. Returning to the position occupied by RICKETT'S and GRIFFIN'S Batteries, I received an order from Gen. McDOWELL to advance two batteries to an eminence, especially designated by him, about eight hundred yards front of the line previously occupied by the enemy's batteries. I therefore ordered two batteries to move forward at once, and, as soon as they were in motion, went forward and secured as supports the Eleventh (Fire Zouaves) and the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) New-York Regiments. I accompanied the former regiment to guide it to its proper position, and Col. HEINTZELMAN, Seventeenth United States Infantry, performed the same service for the Fourteenth on the right of the Eleventh. A squadron of United States cavalry, under Capt. COLBURN, First Cavalry, was subsequently ordered as additional supports. We were soon upon the ground designated, and the two batteries at once opened a very effective fire upon the enemy's left. The new position had scarcely been occupied, when a troop of the enemy's cavalry, debouching from a piece of woods close upon our right flank, charged down upon the New-York Eleventh. The Zouaves catching sight of the cavalry a few moments before they were upon them, broke ranks to such a degree that the cavalry dashed through without doing them much harm. The Zouaves gave them a scattering fire as they passed, which emptied five saddles and killed three horses. A few minutes afterward a regiment of the enemy's infantry, covered by a high fence, presented itself in line on the left and front of the two batteries, at not more than sixty or seventy yards distance, and delivered a volley full upon the batteries and their supports. Lieut. RAMSAY, First Artillery, was killed, and Captain RICKETT, First Artillery, was wounded, and a number of men and horses were killed or disabled by this close and well-directed volley. The Eleventh and Fourteenth Regiments instantly broke, and fled in confusion to the rear, and, in spite of the repeated and earnest efforts of Col. HEINTZELMAN with the latter, and myself with the former, refused to rally and return to the support of the batteries. The enemy seeing the guns thus abandoned by their supports, rushed upon them, and driving off the cannoneers, who with their officers, stood bravely at their posts until the last moment, captured them, ten in number. *These were the only guns taken by the enemy on the field.* ARNOLD'S battery came upon the field after RICKETT'S, and was posted on our left centre, where it performed good service throughout the day, and by its continual and well-directed fire assisted materially in breaking and driving back the enemy's right and centre.

The batteries of Hunt, Carlisle, Ayres, Tidball, Edwards, and Green (21 pieces) being detached from the main body, and not being under my immediate notice during the greater portion of the day, I respectfully refer you to the reports of their brigade and division commanders for the record of their services.

The Army having retired upon Centreville, I was ordered by Gen. McDOWELL in person to post the artillery in position to cover the retreat. The batteries of Hunt, Ayres, Tidball, Edwards, Green, and the New-York Eighth Regiment, (the latter served by volunteers from Wilcox's Brigade,) 20 pieces in all, were at once placed in position; and thus remained until 12 o'clock, P. M., when, orders having been received to retire upon the Potomac, the batteries were put in march, and, covered by Richardson's Brigade, retired in good order, and without haste, and early next morning reoccupied their former camps on the Potomac.

In conclusion, it gives me great satisfaction to state that the conduct of the officers and enlisted men of the several batteries was most exemplary. Exposed throughout the day to a galling fire of artillery and small arms, several times charged by cavalry, and more than once abandoned by their infantry supports, both officers and enlisted men manfully stood by their guns with a courage and devotion worthy of the highest commendation. Where all did so well, it would be invidious to make distinction; and I therefore simply give the names of all the officers engaged, viz.: Maj. Hunt; Captains Carlisle, Ayres, Griffin, Tidball, and Arnold; Lieutenants Platt, Ransom, Thompson, Webb, Barriga, Green, Edwards, Dresser, Wilson, Throckmorton, Cushing, Harris, Butler, Fuller, Lyford, Will, Benjamin, Babbitt, Haines, Ames, Hasbrouck, Kensel, Harrison, Reed, Barlow, Noyes, Kirby, and Elderkin.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WILLIAM F. BARRY, Major 5th Artillery.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

From the Boston Journal, Aug. 12.

We are glad to learn that letters have been received in the city this morning, bringing the intelligence of the safety of several of the members of the Fifth Massachusetts who have before been reported missing. The letters say that they were captured and taken to Richmond, and that they are well and are well treated. Their names are:

GEORGE T. CHILDS, of Charlestown, of Company K.

SAMUEL A. CATE, of No. 19 Warren-street, Salem, of Company A.

HENRY T. BRIGGS, of Danvers Centre, of Company A.

GEORGE W. ABORN, of Company B, of South Reading.

We have seen another letter, which says "there are twenty of our regiment (the Fifth Massachusetts) here. Twelve came in at the time I did, and eight last night. I give you the names of the twelve. We are kindly cared for by the Richmond people, so far as food is concerned." The letter is dated July 27:

First Sergeant W. S. Rice, of Concord Company.

Third Sergeant George W. Aborn, of South Reading Company.

Converse A. Babcock, of Charlestown City Guard.

Isaac M. Low, of Wardwell's Company, Boston.

Edward S. Wheeler, of Concord Company.

John H. Hoyt, of Medford Company.

George W. Dow, of Salem City Guard.

Samuel R. Chandler, of Charlestown City Guard.

Edward Foster, of Charlestown Artillery.

Cyrus T. Wardwell, of Wardwell's Company, of Oxford, Me. (Capt. Wardwell's brother.)

Samuel McSweeney, of Wardwell's Company, of Boston.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 13.

We received the following letter from Hon. ALFRED ELY this morning. It has been several days on the way, but contains matters of interest, especially that relating to the prisoners of the Thirteenth Regiment, of which Mr. ELY sends a list of thirteen. It appears that Mr. ELY was troubled to get paper to write upon, and his letter was closely written upon a small piece of paper, upon which the prisoners of the Thirteenth had written their names, hoping to relieve their friends by getting them published. We publish with great pleasure the letter from Mr. ELY, and the memorandum of the unfortunate soldiers which follow and was attached thereto:

RICHMOND, Va., July, 24, 1861.

ISAAC BUTTS, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I was taken prisoner at the recent awful carnage which took place on the 21st inst., near the battle-ground at Manassas Junction—or more properly between that place and Centreville—by a South Carolina regiment, while visiting the scene in company with U. S. Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut. Five hundred and ninety-four prisoners of war were taken by the Confederates, and probably many more.

We are in Richmond, having arrived here last evening, and are in prison in a tobocco warehouse. The kindness and courtesy of the military officers are unexceptionable, and I feel assured that especial kindness and attention to the wants and privations of their prisoners who have unfortunately fallen into our hands will be extended to them.

I have no opportunity to detail the circumstances of my own capture at this time, but am desirous that you should make known the names of the following gentlemen belonging to the Thirteenth Regiment (Col. QUINBY'S), who have been taken prisoners of war, and who now surround me as I write. I am unable to learn from the privates here whether any of the officers of the Thirteenth Regiment were wounded or not. I conclude they were not taken prisoners, otherwise they would have been here. I have no paper to make further recitals, and I will here close. I send this brief communication inclosed in a letter addressed to Mrs. ELY.

Your friend, ALFRED ELY.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have learned that Capt. Henry B. Williams, of our regiment, was wounded in the foot, and carried off the field by Kelly, of Capt. Thomas' company.

MEMBERS OF COL. QUINBY'S THIRTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.

W. H. Joslyn, Orderly Sergeant, Company K, Brockport.
Almon Raymond, private, Company K.
Wm. Kelly, private, Company K.
A. W. Pepper, private, Company F.
J. C. Ballantine, private, Company F.
H. J. Garbutt, private, Company F.
D. B. Aldrich, private, Company F.
J. Reando, (wounded,) private, Company F.
Charles Vedder, private, Company H.
Wm. Pigott, private, Company H.
George Pigott, private, Company H.
O. S. Baldwin, private, Company G.
J. J. Brown, private, Company D.

We would request that our names be published in the *Union*, also in the *Democrat*.

The Detroit *Free Press* publishes the following letter:

RICHMOND, Va., July 27.

Knowing the anxiety of those having friends missing from the First Regiment, I herewith send you a list of the prisoners of war held here.

Col. WILCOX was wounded in his arm and I believe is still at Manassas.

Capt. WITHINGTON, of Jackson, is with him. I cannot get reliable information of them, but I know them to be prisoners, as I saw them after I was captured.

I hear painful stories regarding some of our officers and men left wounded on the field, but it is all so vague I will not attempt to give names.

The following prisoners are here:

Company A.—Sergeant Lewis Hartmeyer, Corporal Hubbard Smith, Privates Henry Hutchinson, Frank Bollo, Nelson Farrar, Joseph Ingersell, Bugler Geo. C. Stewart, Teamster Geo. Wise.

Company B.—Privates Frank B. Pease, Jay Badgley, W. L. Reynolds.

Company C.—Sergeant Charles B. Whitcomb, Privates Geo. D. Drury, A. D. Smoils, R. Walker, C. C. Harvey, Servant Samuel Jones.

Company D.—Privates Melancthon Martin, William Johnson, Norman Porter, A. Dubois, Corporal Wm. Meltzke.

Company E.—Privates, William B. Norvell, Deanis Schnaftman, John Long, John Rauser.

Company F.—Privates, G. Goldsmith, Charles Ewers, Henry Bonner, Henry Brink, James Kelley, J. J. Barns.

Company G.—Privates E. A. Cross, Charles H. Palmer, John Steitz, Andrew Craig, J. N. Trask, Jonas N. Barker, A. N. Russell, John Archer, C. S. Trimm.

Company H.—Lieut. M. A. Parks, Privates George Phillips, Murray Baker, George Baker.

Company I.—Sergeant Charles B. Moore, Privates William N. Marks, Fred. Simons, William Smith, C. A. Loundsberry.

Company K.—Sergeant A. M. Edwards, Privates H. E. Pomeroy, Quaode Haynes, William Fleming, John Rich, H. Blanchard.

There may possibly be others. If I can ascertain and communicate again I will do so.

M. A. PARKS.

The Cincinnati *Times*, of Aug. 9, publishes the following private letter:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

RESPECTED FRIENDS: By the fortunes (or rather misfortunes) of war, I find myself a prisoner of war. I cannot, of course, give you a full account of how this came about, but will merely state that, under the circumstances, I do not feel in the least disgraced.

When taken, I was not with my regiment, for, when I left them, they were about one mile from where the battle was raging.

I was in the action with the First Connecticut, and though many were killed and wounded all around me, I was not harmed. I have not heard whether our regiments were afterwards engaged or not.

Lieut. RAINER, of First Ohio, and six privates, and eight privates from our regiment, were taken about the same time with myself; as to what happened, after that, to our regiments I know nothing.

We are *all well treated* and *well fed*, and as far as our bodily comfort is concerned, you need not be alarmed. What will be done with us I cannot now imagine. I hope that we will be exahanged, for nothing can compensate for the loss of liberty.

If you should not hear from me again, you may rest assured that I am well, for in case anything happens to me, means will be found to let you know. I have written to my parents, but as it may not reach them, you would do me a great favor to send this forward.

As our friends at home will be anxious to hear from us, I send you a list of our names and respective companies.

Remember me kindly to all my friends in Cincinnati and Covington. If our company has returned or should return, I wish you would remember me to them. It was my own reckless anxiety to see, and be in the fight, that led to my capture. At the moment when taken I was in the act of giving water to a wounded man.

We are at present confined in a large tobacco warehouse, clean and airy, and plenty of room. All of us are in good health.

List of prisoners from Ohio, now in Richmond:

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut. Rainer, Company G, Portsmouth.
Geo. W. Wise, Company E, Cleveland.
James McLaughlin, Company E, Cleveland.
A. B. Spader, Company F, Franklin, Warren Co.
Daniel Sullivan, Company E, Franklin, Warren Co.
Kane Wetkowsky, Company K, Hamilton.
Well Snikupt, Company A, Lancaster.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

John Grunhawer, joined the company at Lancaster, Penn., Company H, Steubenville.
Henry H. Hess, Company K, Urbana.
Christopher Holt, Company E, Cincinnati.
David Frutman, Company E, Cincinnati.
Herman Schnittka, Company E, Cincinnati.
Paul Neumuller, Company I, Cincinnati.
George McCabe, Company I, Cincinnati.
George W. Ward, Company D, Cincinnati.

The boys are all well, but are anxious that their friends at home should know that they are safe and in good health. Yours, &c., GEORGE.

Correspondence of the Washington Sun.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 29.

There are now here 56 of the First Michigan Regiment, prisoners. In all the Union prisoners here number hundreds, thirty officers being among them.

Col. WILCOX, Capt. BUTTERWORTH, and Lieut. MONK are prisoners at Manassas; also, Capt. WITHINGTON, who is not wounded. Among those here are Lieut. M. A. PARKS, and GEO. PHILLIPS, MURRAY BAKER, and GEO. BAKER, all four of Company A, First Michigan Regiment.

THE CAPTURE OF HON. ALFRED ELY.

The Montgomery *Confederation* has the following from a reliable source:

"At 3½ o'clock the stampede became fearful, and the gloom among WILSON & Co. was awful. They immediately jumped into their carriages and put for Washington at a rapid rate. Hon. Mr. ELY, with a friend, catching the contagion, and believing the enemy to be near at hand, jumped into a buggy and pushed forward to Washington at a 'double quick.' Three miles from Centreville (the starting point) the buggy broke down, and its contents were left a prey to our forces. ELY heard at this moment the 'terrible' tramping of the cavalry, and jumped behind a tree to secrete himself, while his friend put to the woods and was seen no more. Presently a horseman dashed on, and, seeing a man behind a tree, loudly called out, 'Who are you, Sir?' 'Mr. ELY,' answered the man immediately. 'Well, who in the h—ll is Mr. ELY?' said the horseman. 'Mr. ELY, member of Congress from the Rochester District, New-York,' said the man. 'The h—ll you say; say that over again, old fellow,' ejaculated the horseman. 'I am, Sir, the Hon. Mr. ELY, the member of the National Congress from the Rochester District, New-York,' said the man. 'Well,' said the horseman, 'I'll be d—d if I haven't caught you at last; I have been looking for you the whole day, and its d—d strange that I have just found you out.' So, pulling out his pistol, and pointing it right at the National Congressman's head, he said: 'Mr. ELY, put your foot in my stirrup, and get up behind me—I am going to take you to Richmond.' ELY did as requested, and away went the horseman to the quarters of Gen. BEAUREGARD, and with a live Yankee Congressman behind him whom he captured."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian* relates the following:

"On the retreat, a tired Yankee stopped at a farm-house and begged for water. Mrs. THORNTON, the owner, handed him a tumbler, pouring a little brandy into it, as he seemed very exhausted. As she offered it, he shrank back for a moment, but took it and drank it. She asked him why he did so, and he replied, 'To be candid with you, I feared you had put poison into it.' She replied, 'Sir, you do not know you are speaking to a Virginia lady; to be equally candid with you, you go no farther.' She then called two of her servants and directed them to disarm him, which they did. Another coming up for water, she made the servants treat him similarly, and thus took two prisoners. A few minutes after, another Yankee went to the spring, and a servant girl gave him water. He said 'Good-bye, girl,' when she said, 'No, you must go to my mistress and thank her, not me.' She marched him up, and as she got near the party, she cried out, 'Mistress, here is my prisoner,' and thus another was bagged, and the three guarded until a squad of cavalry came and marched them to head-quarters.

An Aid of Gen. BEAUREGARD told us that he had just been over to thank the lady, in the General's name, for her heroic conduct.

Hundreds of reports were sent away the day after the battle, relating to those supposed to be wounded, which excited the most serious and unnecessary apprehensions. In no less than four instances coffins have been sent here, accompanied by weeping relatives, which were intended to receive the remains of men who were walking about the camp in the best of health and without a scratch. Among others I saw a sweet little wife of 19 or 20 Summers, who tottered from the cars supported by the arm of her father, on the way to search for the body of her husband, an officer, reported to have been killed. She seated herself upon a box at the depôt while a messenger went to make some inquiries, and bowing her head upon her knees wept as if her poor little heart would break.

In a few minutes the messenger returned, bringing with him a fine looking young officer, who had his arm supported in a sling. He barely spoke her name when the wife looked up, and with one glad shriek threw her arms around his neck, and overcome by emotions, sank insensible on his breast.

This is but a single instance of the unreliability of the reports which have been heedlessly sent out concerning killed and wounded, and have created intense and unnecessary uneasiness in the minds of the friends and relatives of our soldiers; and it is one reason why your correspondent has hesitated to give information of this nature which was derived from third and fourth hands."

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier* writes, under date of Bull Run, July 29:

"We are anxiously awaiting the order to march forward in the direction of Alexandria, which will undoubtedly be the scene of the next act in the new tragedy of SEWARD & Co.—the sujugation of the South. And, as we have no opportunity of "laying over" again at Piedmont, the Kentuckians will have a chance in that scheme.

Yesterday Gen. BEAUREGARD reviewed his troops for the first time since the battle, and complimented them for their bravery in the late action. That his soldiers idolize him almost, no one could doubt who heard the cheering that ran along the lines as he and his staff passed. Did you ever witness a grand review of a large army? If not, you have missed one of the grandest displays imaginable."

CAVALRY AND FLYING ARTILLERY.

From the Charleston Mercury.

Gen. MCCLELLAN tells us that this is to be "a war of artillery." The reason is obvious. *He has lost all confidence in the soldierly qualities of his troops—both as to their courage, ability and discipline.* His reliance, therefore, is placed in the inanimate means of destruction, which science and skill can erect and put in operation. *With equal numbers, in an open field, he has seen enough and despairs.* In this, at least, he shows his discernment. He will make the fight, if he can, one of intrenchments, engineering, and cannon-balls. With their choice of location, with the long time they have had for preparation and the erection of field-works, and with the vast amount of artillery and ammunition at their command, this certainly seems their safest mode of warfare, and their best chance of holding Washington.

The strong points of our Army are just the reverse of those of the enemy. We are comparatively deficient in both artillery and ammunition for sieging. Our forte is the pluck, dash, daring and deadly aim of our troops. The bayonet, the rifle and the sabre are our arms. How, then, is the fight to be managed? *Evidently an open field fight is to our advantage.* But if it can't be got, we must take the other alternative.

And here let us reiterate our remark, made some six or eight weeks ago. We have urged, again and again, that our Army should be provided with an adequate corps of cavalry. The horse is the natural ally of the Southerner. Probably there is no nation in the world that could enlist from its militia such a body of accomplished riders, woodsmen and sportsmen as these Confederate States. Here is the material for the best cavalry in the world. And this is the very arm in which is our greatest natural advantage over our enemy.

Cavalry, to any amount almost, could have been had at any time for the asking. *Had we had only five thousand cavalry at Manassas, Washington would have been in our possession. The enemy would have been captured and slain, not by the hundred, but by tens of thousands. Philadelphia would have been the first halting place of the shattered remnants of their forces.* But, for the want of these five thousand horse, our great victory has been almost fruitless save in its moral effect and the capture of certain plunder. *The enemy is not broken. His power is the same as before the battle.* Another great battle must be fought, and for the lack of these five thousand of horse at Manassas, probably at least a thousand brave and valuable men must perish on our side before Washington falls.

And even should Washington fall, after this great sacrifice, without a heavy body of cavalry to finish the work in capture or slaughter, who can tell how much more remains to be done? One great point in Napoleon's battles was, that when he defeated an enemy, he never rallied again—he was destroyed. This is the work for cavalry.

But even upon the field, we believe that cavalry would be of immense use against such troops as we have to encounter. They are not trained troops. *They are mere raw Yankee volunteers, standing in fear of a horse, and in terror of a sabre.* Let them get at all disorganized for a short time, while in battle, and let a body of horse be thrown promptly upon them, and they will inevitably be scattered like chaff before the wind. Their skins would crawl at the very tramp of the charge, and the shock of the collision would paralyze every nerve.

We sincerely trust that if again, in the next impending conflict, under the providence of God, our arms should prove victorious, an adequate force of horse shall be there to render it more than a barren victory.

THE POSITION OF TENNESSEE.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HARRIS.

Whereas, by the act of the General Assembly, passed May 6, 1861, it is made the duty of the Governor "to raise, organize and equip a provisional force of fifty-five thousand volunteers, twenty-five thousand of whom, or any less number which the wants of the service may demand, shall be fitted for the field at the earliest practicable moment, and the remainder of which shall be held in reserve, ready to march at short notice;" and whereas the provisional force which has been organized, armed, equipped, and fitted for the field has been transferred to the service of the Confederate States; and whereas the President and Congress of the United States have been deaf to the promptings of justice, and notwithstanding their troops have been ingloriously defeated in their plans of subjugation by the intrepid valor of the South, have appropriated immense amounts of money and are bringing into the field large additional armaments to effect their purpose of overriding and trampling upon the rights and liberties of our people:

Now, therefore, I, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of the State of Tennessee, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the above recited act, do issue this my proclamation, appealing to the patriotism of the people to raise, organize and thoroughly prepare a reserve force of thirty thousand volunteers, to be styled the "Reserve Corps of Tennessee," which shall be organized in companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, and mustered into the service of the State, and held ready to march at short notice; but not put on pay or subsistence, or withdrawn from their ordinary vocations until the necessity for actual service shall arise, when they shall be ordered out on duty, and placed on the same footing of the other twelve-months volunteers.

Officers will be appointed to visit the respective counties in which companies may be raised and organized, and muster them into service, after they shall have reported themselves by companies to the Adjutant-General. When thus mustered into service, they will be required to drill by companies at least once a week, and by battalions and regiments as often as once a month, and, when on duty, will be subject to the rules and articles of war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at the Executive Office, in Nashville, this, the 7th day of August, 1861.

By the Governor, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

J. E. R. RAY, Secretary of State.

GEN. ZOLLICOFFER TO THE EASTERN TENNESSEEANS.

To the People of East Tennessee:

In assuming command of the military forces of this Division, I cannot forbear an earnest appeal to all who have preferred the old Union no longer to resist the recent decisions at the ballot-box by overwhelming majorities of the people of Tennessee. The military authorities are not here to offend or injure the people, but to insure peace to their homes, by repelling invasion and preventing the introduction of the horrors of civil war. Treason to the State cannot, will not be tolerated. But perfect freedom of the ballot-box has and will be accorded, and no man's rights, property, or privileges shall be disturbed. All who desire peace can have peace, by quietly and harmlessly pursuing their lawful avocations. But Tennessee, having taken her stand with her sister States of the South, her honor and safety require that no aid shall be given within her borders to the arms of the tyrant LINCOLN.

We have asked of the North a recognition of our political equality, and have been refused. We have asked for terms merely under which we could enjoy a sense of safety to our property and time-honored institutions, but in vain. Under such circumstances the States of the South resolved to submit no longer to long-repeated and vexatious intermeddling with our rights. The North was deaf to justice, because they believed they had the power to crush us if we rebelled. With terrific threats they moved great armies upon us. Those armies have been driven back with havoc and consternation. Heaven has smiled upon the South—blessing her with rich harvests and heroic sons. The North is already shaken as with a palsy—her late arrogant soldiers filled with apprehension—her late boasted revenues dwindled to a stern necessity for direct taxation. Can there be recreant sons of Tennessee who would strike at their brothers while thus struggling for Southern honor and independence? or would invite the enemy over the border, to inaugurate war and desolation amid our own fair fields? There can be but few such. If any, it were better for their memory had they perished before such dishonor. Let not the Union men of the late contest at the ballot box, among whom I personally know so many to be patriotic and true men, be carried along by excitement or passion into so deplorable an extreme. Though differing upon the late political questions, we are all Tennesseeans. For the honor and glory of Tennessee let us be, as heretofore, shoulder to shoulder in battle, or peacefully at home, not sorrowing when victory perches on the standards of Tennessee regiments.

F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.
Brigadier-Gen. Commanding.

THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

The able General who commands the Confederate forces has placed Norfolk and the Navy-yard in a thorough state of defence. The approaches to the city by the Elizabeth River are guarded by numerous heavy batteries. Craney Island, at the mouth of the harbor, bristles with cannon. The flying Hessians left behind them at the Navy-yard the most extensive collection of heavy ordnance in America. Much of it has been used in fortifying the river. Two regiments are stationed in the immediate vicinity of Sewall's Point. The rear of the city is surrounded by an admirably constructed intrenched camp. In case the enemy should land at Lynhaven Bay, or at the inlet on the Atlantic shore, he will be obliged to traverse a country cut up by innumerable small creeks, ditches and swamps, under cover of which our riflemen can play terrible havoc among his ranks. It will be useless for him to attempt to advance without field artillery, and the felling of lofty trees across the roads will retard his progress so much that ere he could reach the intrenched camp he would stand a fair chance of decimation from our infantry. Batteries are also erected around the Navy-yard, and enough of our brave troops are stationed there to protect it successfully against a hundred thousand of the assailants.

There is the utmost confidence placed in the commanding officer, Brigadier-General HUGER. His acknowledged position in the old United States Army, as the best officer of ordnance in the service, is sufficient to warrant this confidence. I find that the General is exceedingly popular with the soldiers and citizens. His warm and genial manner never fails to captivate those who come in his presence. I had an idea that his long connection with the regular service had produced that hauteur and brusqueness so common among men of military education; but the contrary is the fact. No one could be more frank and unbending towards the officers and privates under his command, and no one more courteous towards civilians. The General's head-quarters are at the Custom-house where he is assisted by Col. S. S. ANDERSON, C. S. A.; his son, Col. BENJAMIN HUGER, Jr., and other members of his Staff. He has taken a private house in the city, with his family, which certainly looks as if he does not mean to leave the place at the mention or attacks of the bombastic BUTLER.

A hurried call at the Navy-yard developed a great deal of interest to the visitor. The splendid works at this place are but slightly injured. The barracks near the entrance, it is true, now exhibit only the blackened walls and chimneys. Two of the dry-dock sheds are level with the surface, and the grounds are in some places strewed with the fragments of attempted destructions. Nothing remains of the huge ship-of-line *Pennsylvania* but the charred hull. It was burned to the water's edge. The *Germantown* lies at one of the wharves; the spars and rigging were burned off, but the hull is good. At another wharf is the *Plymouth*, upon which the work is rapidly going forward; the masts are in and the rigging is being repaired. She was the least injured of any of the vessels. In the Baldwin Dry Dock, which the vandals attempted to destroy with twenty kegs of powder, rests the hull of the forty gun steam-frigate *Merrimac*. The deck, with the exception of the red smoke-stack, was swept clean by the fire. The hull being of iron, is not materially injured, and all the machinery which was below the deck needs but little repairing. The *Merrimac* could be put in fighting trim in less than six months. At present there is apparently no work being done on her. With the exception of the two old hulks of the *Delaware* and *Columbus*, and that of the State ship, the remains of none of the other vessels at the Navy-yard, when the vandals began the work of devastation, are now visible above water.

Commodore FRENCH FORREST is in the command of the Navy-yard. Work is going on in the machine-shops. I was gratified to observe the northern wall of the yard lined with several hundred pieces of heavy ordnance. In addition to these, the Navy-yard has contributed its rich treasures to all parts of the States and Confederacy. It was only a few days ago that BEAUREGARD got a number of long pieces from this locality, and I have met here a gentleman from East Tennessee, who comes as the agent of the States' Rights men, with the same object in view."

A STUDENTS' REGIMENT.

Prof. J. G. HOWELL, Principal of the Model School in Chicago, is organizing a Students' Regiment. The day after the disaster at Bull Run the regiment was accepted; orders were given to organize at once and rendezvous in St. Louis on the 23d of this month. One company, the National Rifles, is composed wholly of students and graduates of the Normal University. Two other companies selected from like material through the State at large, will rendezvous at Bloomington on the 20th. The educational institutions at Jacksonville contribute a company. Bureau, DuPage, Madison and McLean Counties furnish each a company, and two companies are now being carefully selected at Chicago. The company elections are held only when each company is fully organized, and after them the regiment election. Gen. FREMONT, whose suggestions and advice had been obtained, is to furnish two of the field officers of the regiment. The post of Adjutant to the regiment, it is expected, will be filled by T. M. CRANDAL, of West Point, and for upwards of ten years Professor of Tactics in the Military Academy, near Baltimore. Some of the companies have connected with them officers of rank in the Mexican war, and many of ELLSWORTH'S original Zouaves, of reliable habits, are among the volunteers. The regiment will be attached to Gen. FREMONT'S Division.

RATHER OMINOUS.

From the Hamilton (C. W.) Observer, Aug. 10.

There can be little doubt, we think, that trouble is brewing between Great Britain and the United States, hence the cause of sending out an additional complement of troops. The Quebec papers, the other day, contained the following ominous paragraph:

"Capt. HAWORTH, Queen's Messenger, arrived here this morning, by express train, at 3½ o'clock, from Washington, with dispatches from Lord LYONS to go to England by the *Great Eastern*, and with others for His Excellency, the Governor-General."

A sharp eye is being kept upon the movements of our neighbors, and it is said that the dispatches have reference to the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The probability is that a difficulty will shortly occur in connection with the blockade, *as strict orders have been given the Admiral of the British squadron not to permit British vessels to be seized while passing out from Southern ports.*

Another startling paragraph has appeared in the Quebec journals, as follows:

"A Queen's messenger, Mr. C. JOHNSON, has arrived in town from Europe, *via* Washington, bringing dispatches for His Excellency, which, rumor says, are of an important character, relating to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the efficiency of the blockade."

GEN. WOOL.

From the Troy Times, Aug. 12.

We announce with the most lively satisfaction that all doubt with reference to the orders from Washington to Gen. WOOL is at an end. He this morning received from the War Department a notification that he had been appointed to the command of the Department of Southeastern Virginia—head-quarters at Fortress Monroe—with directions to report himself for duty immediately. He will leave this city for his post of duty on Wednesday. The country will respond with a voice of satisfaction to this act of tardy justice to the veteran hero.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Abraham Hool et al vs. Wm. W. Wright et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Matthew Rothery vs. Ellis B. Harnet et al.—Reference ordered to take account, &c., as prayed for in the complaint, and to report thereon.

Augustus Fowler vs. Maria Fowler.—Divorce granted.

Margaret W. Sterin vs. Wm. Heard.—Motion granted.

George W. Brainerd vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Reference to Charles P. Kirkland, Esq., to hear and decide issues.

Emeline J. Clement vs. Abraham J. Clement.—Report of Referee confirmed, except that the alimony as reported by him commence at the date of the judgment. The amount during the pendency of the action having been heretofore allowed.

Abel W. Conklin vs. George D. Ingersoll et al.—Motion denied with costs, with leave to renew on payment of $10 costs.

William Hepburn vs. Isaac V. Matthews.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

Spencer K. Green vs. Roswell G. Price.—Reference to R. C. Beamish, Esq., to appoint receiver, and take testimony.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 193 pkgs. Ashes, 11,-870 bbls. Flour, 99 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,385 bushels Wheat, 37,118 bushels Corn, 21,416 bushels Barley, 18,115 bushels Oats, 1,554 pkgs. Provisions, and 810 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—The market has been quiet, to-day, but prices have not varied. Pots, $5 25; Pearls, $5 37½ @ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet at 40c. for Patent Sperm, 30c. for Plain do., and 16½c.@17½c. for Adamantine, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The sales, to-day, were confined to 230 bags Rio, at 13¼c.@15c. ₱ lb. Week's receipt of Rio, 5,430 bags; week's sales of Rio, 19,230 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 3,800, per *Margaret*, at 14c.; 1,916, per *Union*, at 14¼c.; 3,400, per *Washington*, at 14½c., ex ship; 1,400, per *Amy Warwick*, at 13¼c.; 506, per *Panama*, at 14c.: 500, per *Vivid Light*, at 13¼c.; 300, per *Helena*, at 15c.: 1,500, Santos, by auction, at 15c.@17¾c., averaging $15 51; and 773, per *Rolling Wave*, at 13¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. Stock of all kinds in private hands, this morning, 135,901 bags, including 114,871 bags Rio and Santos, 11,886 bags Maracaibo, 5,602 bags St. Domingo, 3,500 bags Java, 600 bags Bombay, 626 bags Laguayra, and 217 bags Costa Rica. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12¼c.@15c.; and St. Domingo, at 14c.@14½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.		Bags.
Aug. 10, Baltimore	12,000	Aug. 12, New-York	114,871
Aug. 10, Philadelp'a.	3,000		
Grand total			129,871

COPPER—All kinds are inactive at unchanged quotations. Refined ingot, 17½c.@18c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Though the severe rain

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—FAUSEN O'RAFFERTY; OR, THE INSHMAS IN NAPLES—PEGGY GREEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—FIFTH DEGREE VAUDEVILLE, BURLESTE AND FARCE—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-STREET.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A dispatch from St. Louis, published in the evening papers yesterday, announced the defeat of the National Army at Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. LYON. The information was first received in St. Louis by the Secessionists, on Monday evening, through a special courier from the vicinity of the battle, who rode several horses to death in his haste to be before the Government courier with the news. Gen. FREMONT, however, is stated to have received his dispatches about midnight. The rebel reports announced the total rout of the National Army; but the dispatches of Gen. FREMONT simply announced an engagement, with severe loss on both sides, the death of Gen. LYON, and the retirement of the National forces towards Rolla in good order, under the command of Gen. SIGEL. Still later dispatches, however, turn the National defeat into a most glorious victory, although the report of the death of Gen. LYON is confirmed. The engagement took place on the 10th inst. The National forces, in three columns, under the command respectively of Generals LYON, SIEGEL and STURGES, made the attack at 6 o'clock in the morning, at a place nine miles southeast of Springfield. The enemy, according to the muster rolls captured on the field, numbered *twenty-three thousand*, including regiments from Louisiana and Tennessee, with Texas Rangers and Cherokee half-breeds, while our forces were but *eight thousand* strong, including some two thousand Home Guards. Gen. LYON fired the first gun, when the engagement immediately became general. After two or three hours' severe cannonading, the execution done by Capt. TOTTEN'S Artillery proved too much for the enemy, and they commenced to fall back, when the National cavalry, posted on the enemy's left, and Gen. SIEGEL'S artillery on the right, commenced a terrific onslaught, which spread slaughter and dismay in the rebel ranks. They were pursued to their camps, and shells from TOTTEN'S artillery set fire to their tents and baggage, and completely destroyed them. The rebel Gens. MCCULLOCH and PRICE were both killed. Gen. LYON was killed while leading a charge at the head of his column, after having one horse shot under him. The command then devolved upon Gen. SIEGEL, who deemed it prudent to retire to Springfield, and subsequently to Rolla, as before stated, carrying with him a large amount of specie taken from the Springfield Bank, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

A flag of truce reached Fortress Monroe from Norfolk on Monday, accompanying a number of our surgeons who were captured on the field of battle at Bull Run, who, after being kept as prisoners for two weeks, attending upon the wounded at Manassas and Richmond, have been released on parole. They represent that they have been kindly and courteously treated, and declare that the stories of barbarities upon the battle-field are untrue, so far as they know. They were accompanied by a number of men who have been unconditionally released, in accordance with a promise made to them upon the field by Col. GARDNER, of Georgia, for kindness shown to him and other wounded rebels. The released surgeons state that the number of National prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, is from ten to twelve hundred. They have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and those who have died of their wounds, which will, doubtless, soon be published.

We have received from time to time, through our correspondents and other channels, the most conclusive proofs that all along the lower Potomac, in spite of the vigilance of the Government cruisers, communication has been constantly kept up between the Secessionists of Maryland and the Virginia rebels, and that supplies to an unlimited extent have reached the latter by this means. We now have still further corroborstion of these facts in a communication made by Capt. CRAVEN, commander of the *Yankee*, giving the details of the recent operations of the Potomac flotilla. Through information from an escaped negro, he ascertained that a depôt for rebel supplies exists at Herring Creek. Capt. BUDD, of the *Resolute*, immediately broke up this depôt. On entering the creek he was immediately fired upon with musketry, but succeeded in effecting a landing, when the Secessionists fled. He then destroyed the boat used by them in their business, and carried off what property was there, including ten negroes belonging to a Col. BROWN, which, of course, under the recent decision of the Government, are confiscated. Four other negroes recently escaped on board the *Reliance*, who reported as the reason of their flight, that their master, Col. FORBES, wished to send them to the wars.

The privateer *Sumter* has again been heard from—this time at Curaçoa, where she arrived on the 17th ult., as we learn from Capt. BURKHAM, of the brig *Sea Foam*, which arrived at this port yesterday. The Governor of Curaçoa allowed her to enter the port to coal and refit, notwithstanding the protest of the United States Consul. She lay there eight days, during which time her crew had liberty on shore, and created considerable disturbance.

Advices from Santa Fé, New-Mexico, to the 29th ult., represent that a large number of the Texan rebels were on their way to seize Fort Stanton, and any Government property they can find. Preparations had been made at the Fort to receive them, however, and it was believed that no damage would be done. The news that the regulars had been ordered home by the Government, and that volunteers were to supply their places, had created considerable excitement at Santa Fé, where very little faith was placed in the utility of volunteers in operation against the Indians and Texan rebels. Fort Fillmore was garrisoned by thirteen companies of regulars, who were under marching orders for the States, and only waiting for the volunteers to relieve them.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Champion* arrived at this port yesterday from Aspinwall, with the mails, passengers and treasure—nearly a million—from California. She left Aspinwall on the 4th inst. The news from California is not so late as that already received by the Pony Express, and there is very little intelligence of interest from Central or South America. Relative to the movements of the revolutionary forces in New-Granada, there is nothing new. The report that MOSQUERA had met with reverses at Bogota was doubted. We shall, however, no doubt, receive positive advices by the next arrival. Venezuela is represented to be in a condition of insecurity bordering on anarchy. A letter, received in Panama, gives the most gloomy account of the state of affairs there.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday, at which the only important matter acted on, was the reception of a communication from R. HOYT, Esq., with reference to property in Brooklyn on "made ground," including the "Atlantic dock" grounds, all of which he declares is within the limits of the City of New-York, and thus liable for taxes and assessments, the original charter of the City fixing the boundaries to low water mark on the Long Island shore. This, if confirmed by the Court, will add a large amount of taxable property to New-York.

The Stock Market was tame through the dealings of yesterday. Late in the afternoon unfavorable rumors from the Army in Missouri caused a decline of ⅛@1 ℔ cent. New-York Central left off 73¾, and Missouris fell to 43 ℔ cent. The Bank Committee on the Government Loan did not agree on the details of their report until after business hours. It is understood to be highly encouraging for a large and successfu negotiation.

The General Markets were inactive, yesterday, the stormy weather having impeded operations. Flour was lightly dealt in, yet prices were well supported. Limited transactions were reported in Wheat and Corn, which were stiffly held, in view of the very small receipts. Coffee, Cotton, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Whisky and Provisions were in slack request. Naval Stores were less sought after. Metals were inactive, as were also Fish, Hay, Hemp, Hops, Seeds, Hides, Oils, Candles and Spices. Tobacco was in moderate demand. The freight market was very ame.

The Cattle Markets are again fully supplied. Including 200 stale bullocks, there were 4,000 head at Forty-fourth-street, and a few more were anticipated. The heavy rain made out-door transactions extremely unpleasant, and probably retarded the sales, more bullocks being left over for Wednesday, than at any previous market for several weeks past. Prices remain as last week, or 8c. for good cattle and 8¼c.@8½c. for prime grades. Most of the stock was very good. Cattle are ½c ℔ lb. cheaper than one year ago.

The New Government Loan.

Mr. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, has been in this City for a few days, for the purpose of conferring with our capitalists and bankers in reference to the new Government Loan. He has also been met here by deputations both from Boston and Philadelphia, in reference to the same subject.

In a matter of such magnitude, it is of the utmost importance that we commence with a policy competent to provide not only the sum voted by Congress, but a much larger sum, if necessary. One year will consume the provision already made. We may have to double the amount before the country is fully pacified. It has abundant means for any possible wants of the Government, and the people will promptly come to its aid as soon as an adequate plan is proposed. It is upon such a plan, we understand, that a Committee of the Banks, who have this matter in charge, are deliberating.

There were two ways open to Mr. CHASE—to make a direct appeal to the people, or to use the Banks as instruments of reaching them. Perhaps the latter course is wiser. As representatives of the monyed classes, they have a stake in supporting the Government far greater than the value of any commissions growing out of the negotiating of any portion, or all of the loan. Government represents society, and if its credit be tainted, that of every individual suffers. The moment its six per cent. stocks reach par, industry and enterprise will assume their wonted activity. Commerce will revive. Every one will resume his accustomed occupation, confident in the future. The price of Government securities is the measure of this confidence. Every man in business looks to his reward and profit in the future, not the present, and for whatever he may be engaged in producing he knows there will be a demand, provided all others like himself have confidence in the stability of Government and social order. Were Government Sixes to go to and remain for any length of time at seventy-five cents on the dollar, every merchant and business man owing money would fail. It would be felt that a Government whose credit was so low could not long continue; or if it did, it could promise neither protection nor stability for industry or enterprise. Every man's credit would sink in like ratio. Conscious of our weakness, we should become morally and intellectually demoralized, as well as impoverished. The people, therefore, must raise and sustain the credit of the Government, as a means of restoring their own prosperity. This view of the case appeals more strongly to the managers of our Banks than any others, because the assets of these institutions consist very largely of bills receivable, the value of which is in exact ratio to the credit which Government enjoys. In taking the loan they have this double inducement—a good security at a high rate of interest, and the strengthening of their customers, and thereby increasing the value of their own assets.

How shall this be done? The most obvious way, it appears to us, is for the Banks of the three leading cities to tell the Secretary that they will take, as he wants, $25,000,000 or $50,000,000 of his loan, paying for the same as they would pay an ordinary creditor or depositor. In this way they could, if they chose, retain the larger portion of their specie. Such a step would give the bonds a currency that would cause them to be sought after, when the whole problem would be solved. No one questions the abundant means of our people. At the end of one or two months, the public would have absorbed the first batch of bonds, leaving the Banks free to take the second. The money is not going out of the country; in sixty or ninety days it would, in a great measure, return to the Banks again, in the ordinary routine of business. They would not be crippled in the slightest degree, as their office would be little more than to distribute the securities to the public, after having stamped upon them the highest credit which, in public opinion, they can receive.

With regard to the form in which the loan shall be issued, there is difference of opinion. The law provides for the issuing of notes of at least $50,000,000, in denominations of $5 and upwards, payable at the offices of the Assistant Treasurers on demand; the same also to be receivable in payment of Government dues. To this it is objected, with much force, that the precedent is an unsafe one; that the Government may promise what it may find itself unable to perform; that its business undertaking should have all the attributes of a commercial transaction; that it is a borrower, and should supply its wants from the solid capital of the country, not by creating it by the issue of its own notes; that the country needs no further stimulus to its business than a high credit on the part of the Government, and a well-ordered system of public finance; that for Government to issue its own notes, is a species of banking, which it should not undertake; nor should it invade, by providing a currency, the proper functions of the Banks, which are relied on to take and give character to the loan. Some of these objections have great force. We are confident that the credit of Government would be placed much higher by availing itself of the capital of the country in exchange for its bonds to mature hereafter, than by the issue of its obligations on demand. If so, the course to be pursued is plain. For such credit, all that is wanted is an expression of public confidence, which cannot be had in its most valuable form, should Government seek to sustain itself by paying out its own notes on demand. The higher the price, the more active demand for its bonds. With the credit of an active demand at home, there is no doubt that there would be an active foreign demand quite sufficient to relieve us of all fear as to shipments of specie. No matter what the London *Times*, or any other organ of Government or public opinion in Europe may say, if we make a good security and offer a high rate of interest, it will attract money wherever this exists. People have not forgotten that only two or three years ago our Government was redeeming its own paper at a premium of 22 per cent. Any debt we may contract will not begin to approach those of foreign countries, while relatively the means of our people are far greater.

But whatever course be decided upon, let us have action. A proper appeal to the people would be promptly responded to, and has some advantages in identifying them more intimately with the contest. We presume, however, that the Banks may be made the instruments of reaching the public. Let Mr. CHASE remember that celerity may be quite as much of a virtue in a financier as in a general, in these days when popular opinion gives the latter both means and men whereby to win his victories.

Spies in Washington.

It is now well ascertained that the whole plan of the advance of our forces upon Manassas Junction, the deviations of the different columns, the movements designed as feints as well as for attack, were as thoroughly known to the rebel Generals as to our own. Hence they were fully prepared to receive it with an overwhelming force, and defeat was almost inevitable, as it is in nine times out of ten, in such cases. It is the object of strategy to mislead the enemy, and to assail him in his weakest point. But up to this time, we have had no strategy in the campaign in the East, because the rebels, through spies, with which Washington is swarming, are kept constantly informed of all our plans and the condition and strength of our forces, and can always adapt the strength and mode of their resistance to our plan of attack. Hence the disasters, or perhaps we should say, the uniform want of success in Eastern Virginia, the campaign in which is directed from Washington, while in other parts of the country our arms have made steady progress.

Such a condition of things is very mortifying. But we must not forget that if one-third of the people of Washington are now rebels and spies, nearly the whole were, only a few months ago, including the President and nearly every member of his Cabinet. The master spirits both of Mr. PIERCE'S and Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administrations have been plotting, for eight long years, the overthrow of the Government, and have been earnestly occupied in fomenting the rebellion that is now seeking its destruction. With both of these Administrations secession was at a premium. The greater part of all the offices of Government were filled by persons who openly and heartily advocated the destruction of the Confederacy, in the event of the election of a person to office not acceptable to their tastes or ideas. Such an event being foreseen under Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration, his confidential advisers immediately began to prepare for the outbreak by disarming the North, by corrupting the Army, and by putting the South in position for the stupendous resistance it is now making. Many of these efforts were as open as the day, yet a large portion of the North denounced all measures calculated to thwart or check them. There was to be no coercion; no forts were to be held against the wishes of those designing to seize them. Mr. FLOYD, with impunity, stole our arms; Mr. TOUCEY scattered and dismantled our fleet, and Mr. COBB visited New-York with the express purpose of putting an end to the operations of Government, by destroying its credit. Mr. YANCEY was received with open arms by a great political party in this State, and *fêted* all the way on his political tour from New-York City to Niagara Falls. For a time the moral sense of a large portion of the community seemed completely debauched. Washington, made up of office-holders appointed by such Administrations, could not be otherwise than the very focus of the disunion schemes and sentiment. Dissolution had been plotted there for years. The *haut ton* there was as intensely Pro-Slavery and hostile to Northern institutions as Charleston itself. It was not to be expected that such a sink could be purged in a day, or in a month, or in a year. A whole community had to be newly made. Till this work is completed, the place will swarm with traitors. It is their life and habit. Instead of wondering that there are so many, we really ought to congratulate ourselves that there are so few; that we have a loyal Administration there—a loyal Congress; a lever with which to work, to ferret out the rascals. The Administration is gradually waking up to the crisis. It is always unpleasant to proceed against one's neighbors; but the arrest of Mr. FAULKNER shows that this false delicacy is no longer to be respected. Only let this be followed up by a little more such decided action, and we can move our forces without the conviction that every step they take and every plan we lay out is instantly communicated to the enemy. We shall then begin to achieve successes in the East, that have so signalized our arms elsewhere.

Courage and Cowardice.

Recent events have made these two qualities much talked of, but it may be questioned whether they are justly appreciated by the mass of those who attribute one or the other of them so freely to men who are, or a few days ago were, in the service of their country. The lexicographers tell us that courage is that quality of mind which enables men to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, without fear, or depression of spirits, and that cowardice is the want of courage to face danger. But do these definitions convey either a clear or a just notion of the qualities which they are intended to express? If the Chevalier BAYARD had lacked courage to face the danger which MONS. BLONDIN gaily braved every time he walked upon that rope that trembled with the roar of Niagara; if RICHARD the Lion-hearted had shrunk from the midnight work which the resurrection-man performs with as much indifference as if he were digging ditches in broad daylight; if the woman who will go through fire and water for her child, swoons upon a giddy height, or shrieks at the sight of vermin; if the sailor who in black darkness furls the sail upon the slippery yard, that now dips in the ocean and now sweeps up to heaven, is palsied with terror on the back of a restive horse, do we call them cowards? We certainly do not; and yet they as certainly do lack courage to face certain kinds of danger, real or imagined; and, as far as they are concerned, it matters not at all whether the cause of their fear has or has not a real existence.

There is, then, some other element in courage than mere indifference to danger; cowardice is something more than a mere shrinking away from danger. If we examine the subject more closely, we shall find that two moral qualities—faithfulness to duty and self-control—are, no less than bravery, our tests of courage. A man may be brave, absolutely fearless, and yet lack courage; not moral courage, but physical courage of the higher kind. Indeed, the man who does not know the sensation of fear (and there are men so constituted) can never be truly courageous. His bravery lacks moral quality; it is instinctive, like that of the bull-dog, which sends him headlong at the bull's nostrils at his first sight of the animal, and shuts his jaws with grip that even death does not unloose. Such bravery is mere indifference to danger; and mere indifference has no moral quality, good or bad. No act is laudable that is not the consequence of volition; no moral state is virtuous that is not the result of self-control. The truly courageous man is he, who being sensible to fear, yet from faithfulness to duty and from self-respect conquers his fear and faces his enemy. And the greater his nervous apprehension of danger, the higher the quality of his courage; and, if he have attained absolute self-command, the more serviceable is it, because the more completely and sensibly does its possessor appreciate the dangers which he is called upon to overcome.

Fortunately, the courage of most men partakes more or less of this high character—because almost all men are born very sensible to fear. It was CHARLES the XIIth, of Sweden, we believe, who remarked of the man who said that he had never known fear, "Then he never snuffed a candle with his fingers;" and FREDERICK of Prussia showed unmistakably that his whole being was shaken to the centre with fear in his first battle; and yet no more courageous soldier ever drew a sword. The truth is that a few men are born fearless; but most men acquire the higher quality of courage, either by moral self-discipline, or by the experience of danger. But unfortunately, too, there are some men who are constitutionally so timid, or morally so weak, that they can never, either from a sense of duty or from self-respect, bring themselves to face mortal danger with equanimity. Such men we reproach as cowards. Men pity them; women despise them. Perhaps it may not be entirely charitable to visit thus a weakness which may be entirely constitutional; but it is inevitable. For this courage, this high moral quality is the saving grace of manhood. Without it, the race would sink into sordidness and selfish vice; it would grovel in falsehood, the shield of the coward; and each man would live in a debasing fear that he might at any moment become the prey of some fellow-creature a little stronger or craftier than himself.

Let the men who have taken up, or who are now about to take up arms for the first time in the service of their country, examine themselves closely by this standard. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred they will find the process a cheering one; and in the hundredth it may save them from disgrace far worse than death. Let the few who shrunk away from danger at Manassas be at least honest enough to withdraw from situations which they have found that they were not born to fill; but let not the thousands who then faced death with courage, and fought a desperate foe with a gallantry far above desperation, have any doubt of themselves because in this, their first battle, they proved capable by contagion of the fear which the father of modern military science exhibited in isolation, and which in like manner, and with less cause, infected the veterans who won the field of Solferino. They are better soldiers, as well as wiser men, for their experience upon that hapless day, as the insurrectionists will find when next they meet them.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—One of the City papers has mentioned the fact that a telegraphic wire had been discovered laid under ground and extending from Fortress Monroe towards Fox Hill, held by the rebels. The discovery was made on Wednesday of last week, by a private in the Twentieth (Turner) New-York Regiment, while bathing near the bridge leading from the Fort to Camp Hamilton. He struck against it in the water while diving. The fact was immediately reported to Col. MAX WEBER, who directed Major SCHNEPF to investigate the matter. He found that the wire came out from the wall of the bridge towards the Fortress, but having no authority to take down the wall he could trace it no further in that direction. On the other side he followed it about a mile and a half towards Fox Hill, where the Secession pickets are posted. Col. WEBER reported the facts to the Adjutant-General and to Col. DIMMOCK, commander of the Fortress, both of whom declared they knew nothing about it.

We have seen a piece of this wire, brought to the City by Lieut. MERKLE, of the Turner Regiment. It is a copper wire, coated first with gutta percha, and then with woven cord, being about three-eighths of an inch thick. It would certainly be worth while to ascertain by whom this wire was laid down and what precise purpose it was intended to serve. It is scarcely possible that any person within the fort should have had anything to do with it,—but the matter ought to be made the subject of inquiry.

Prisoners of War.

Several of the letters received at the North, from soldiers and others held as prisoners at Richmond, express the hope of a speedy release through an *exchange* of prisoners between the two Governments. We see no indications that their wishes are likely to be gratified. The Government has thus far adhered rigidly to the position taken by the President in his proclamations, that this is not a war but an insurrection,—that the Government of the United States is engaged in an attempt to enforce its laws against individuals and combinations which refuse obedience to them. While hostilities are conducted on this basis, the Government must of necessity ignore very many of the rules and usages of recognized warfare.

In no instance thus far has the President made or asked any exchange of prisoners. Those who have been taken by the National troops have been regarded as in rebellion against the lawful authority of the country. To avoid the inconvenience and expense of holding them in captivity, they have as a general thing been released on taking an oath to support hereafter the Government of the United States,—and officers thus taken have been released on parole. Exceptions are made in the case of officers or agents of the United States who, having been in the service of the Government, have broken their oaths of allegiance in resisting the law.

It is often made a ground of accusation that the Government has thus released its prisoners and deprived itself of the power of ransoming its own people who are in the hands of the enemy. But the Government could make no such exchange without departing from the ground it has taken, and recognizing the legality of the war that is waged upon it. This, evidently, it does not intend to do. It will deal with the prisoners whom it may capture according to the necessities of the case,—but without any reference to those who may be prisoners on the other side. This may involve the latter in very serious hardships and peril,—but that is a misfortune incident to the rebellion, which cannot be allowed to control the action of the Government or to alter its views of the case.

The Government has some thirty or forty persons in custody who have been engaged in privateering. These men, according to the laws of the United States, have been guilty of piracy—and nothing can relieve them from the penalties of that crime but the clemency of the President, or some such recognition of the Confederate Government as shall concede its authority to release citizens of the United States from the duty of obeying its laws. Our Government cannot make any such recognition. It must treat these men as citizens, and try them by the laws which they have violated. They will be tried in the Courts of the United States, and, if convicted, will unquestionably be sentenced to death. JEFFERSON DAVIS, it is said, threatens to hang one of our prisoners for every one of these privateersmen that may be executed. He has the power to put his threat in execution;—but the Government cannot heed it or be influenced by it, without sacrificing the cause of the country to the safety of individuals.

We were under the impression a few days since, when we referred to this matter, that our Government had exchanged flags of truce. We believe, however, that it has sent no flags to the rebels,—that it has, indeed, refused to do so in every case, even to provide for the dead and wounded of our Army. This has undoubtedly been done to avoid any tacit concession of belligerent rights to the rebels in arms. When Mr. HARRIS and Mr. MCGRAW went to Manassas to recover the body of Col. CAMERON, they went as individuals,—claiming to be neutrals, and without the safeguard of any flag of truce. The commander of the rebel forces refused to recognize them, and holds them as prisoners.

The progress of the war may modify the action of the Government in these respects,—but thus far it has steadily refused to recognize the rebels, in any way, as belligerents, or to concede to them any of the rights that belong to nations in a state of war.

STEEL CANNON.—A letter in another column, from the agent of KRUPP, the Prussian steel maker, throws still more light on the subject of sound steel cannon. Hammers of forty tons and ingots of forty tons, turned down to a gun of twelve inches bore, *must* make sound work, and we hope our iron manufacturers will improve their facilities in a similar manner.

The first of KRUPP'S steel guns we shall have, are to be presented, we understand, from some patriotic Americans in Paris. These two guns are of 3 4-10 inch bore, and 55 inches length, called four-pounders. By themselves they will hardly form a battery, but four more with them would constitute a very useful and effective flying battery, and we hope the Government, while very properly encouraging home manufactures by large orders, will import enough to set up this most celebrated make of cannon in the world, as a mark for our manufacturers. The cost of the finished guns is some $850 each. The ingots can be imported and then turned and rifled here, as well as anywhere, if the steel should prove superior to anything we can produce, and thus give our loyal machine-shops a part of the work. At all events, let us have more *steel* guns. The six hundred Pennsylvania wrought-iron guns are undoubtedly superior to bronze or cast-iron, but the Albany Iron Works' and the Trenton Iron Works' *steel* are thoroughly tested and [illegible]

ADVERTISING DODGES.—The telegraph, the Washington correspondents of various papers, and the editorial columns of some of them, have kept the nation in anxious suspense for near ten days, about a visit that Mrs. LINCOLN was supposed to be about to make to Long Branch. Her wardrobe was prepared, her bandboxes ready, and the day set for her departure from the White House. The agitators of the "Republican Court" and the seekers for office, and the noble "Jenkins," were supposed to have crowded to Long Branch, secured rooms a week in advance, and waited patiently for the advent of the President's excellent wife.

She did not go; but no doubt the advertisement served its purpose in securing for some enterprising but seedy individual, who obtained the dodge, a good room and a free ticket at Long Branch. But the "party" is presumed, wishes to secure [illegible] and freedom from hotel bills at Newport, and now it is discovered that Mrs. LINCOLN is going to Newport, and will stay [illegible] at Long Branch, if she stops [illegible] And so the word is sent out to all the [illegible] It is grievous to find such [illegible] Press. Could there not be a censorship over this illegitimate advertising?

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.—The Richmond papers are unanimous in denouncing the burning of Hampton, and in ascribing that act of vandalism to the National troops. The statements thus far from that point are very explicit in attributing it to the rebels—but we hope the official report of the transaction will leave no doubt upon the subject. It was not understood at the time that the rebels were in possession of the village, although it was known that our forces had withdrawn to the other side of the river. We have no doubt that the burning was the work of the rebels, though we find it difficult to conceive any adequate motive for the act. If they intended at any time to attack our forces at Camp Hamilton, the village would have afforded them considerable shelter in approaching, while it could have been of comparatively little use to our troops in any event. Its destruction was an act of wanton and inexcusable barbarism, no matter by whom it was perpetrated; and we hope to see the National troops fully and completely acquitted of all suspicion in connection therewith.

THE PRESS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The *Evening Post* has the following:

"The Baltimore *Exchange* of to-day publishes a statement which purports to give the full [illegible] of McCLELLAN'S future operations [illegible] *of the agreement of the Press* [illegible] *ties.*"

We do not think that the *Exchange* has violated any confidence reposed in it by Gen. MCCLELLAN,—for the simple reason that Gen. MCCLELLAN is not likely to have placed any confidence in it. He might just as well take the Charleston *Mercury* and the Richmond *Enquirer* into his confidence. Neither of those papers is one whit more devoted to the cause of secession than the *Exchange*. It has been, and still is, doing everything in its power to misrepresent and vilify the National Government, and to rouse the people of Baltimore to renewed insurrection against its authority. The *Sun* is a more mischievous paper, because it has a much larger circulation and a greater influence; but it is not one whit more hostile to the Government of the United States, or more anxious for its overthrow, than the *Exchange*.

PROGRESS OF BARBARISM.—Gen. BEAUREGARD commenced his campaign against the Union in Virginia by the issue of a proclamation charging that the United States Armies were marching upon the South under banners inscribed "Beauty and Booty." In various quarters in the South, this shameful lie has been repeated, until no doubt myriads of the benighted Secessionists believe it.

Gen. PILLOW is now invading Missouri, and he, too, has issued a proclamation, embodying and repeating BEAUREGARD'S lie; and accompanying it with the savage avowal that "no quarter will be shown to troops marching under such a banner." So from lying to murder do the Confederates progress by rapid stages.

Summer Resorts.

The pressure of the times will hardly interfere with the health and pleasure of City folk, by driving them from the narrow quarters, late hours and elaborate dinners of the fashionable resorts, to the country inns and farm-houses, the hunting and fishing, and the riding and clambering of the fresh mountain districts, so easily accessible on the west and the north. While a few fastidious letter-writers make fun enough of homely fare and tasteless surroundings, as if they any more defined all country life than the Five Points characterize all city life, the great mass of wiser and quieter City people are much given, of late, to ferreting out the fruitful valleys, the commanding hill-sides, and the good living of Southern New-York and New-England, and Northern Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of bringing to town in October a company of hard-fisted boys, and rosy wives and daughters—the sight of which brings professional sorrow to the countenance of the family physician. We advise people who can't afford fourth-story rooms of the Newport persuasion, and don't know where to go for the fresh air they sorely need, to make a reconnoisance up the Harlem railroad, for instance, to the mountain and lake districts of Croton Falls, Salisbury, and the upper Housatonic. A hundred miles to the northward, lies perhaps the most agreeable country for summer-seasoning purposes—scenery, health, and facilities for good living considered—that has yet been discovered by New-Yorkers. In addition to the highly cultivated valleys, and the lakes and forests of a hilly section, the Toccounuc mountains break up into spurs and peaks innumerable (the highest being 2,800 feet above the sea,) and affording views into four States, besides the gorges and waterfalls, which are the delight of picincists and trout fishermen. The quiet towns on either side the Hudson, and the hill and valley counties of Northern Jersey, are all accessible by rail, and the reason why more of our citizens do not find such delightful, yet economical summer resorts, is because they do not try.

A COMPACT CAMP CHEST.—Mr. GEORGE PARR has invented a camp chest which contains, within a very small compass, all that three soldiers can need in the way of furniture. The chest is less than three feet long and weighs only forty pounds; yet it contains a table, three stools, cooking apparatus, plates, knives and forks, cups, &c., &c.,—nearly fifty pieces in all—enough to make camp life comfortable. It is an admirable invention and must be popular with officers and others of the Army. The agency for it is at BALL & BLACK'S.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBELS.

Their Unity and Concentration of Purpose—Slaveholders and Offices—How a Minority is Enabled to Rule, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

When an engineer is about to hoist a ponderous body, his first care is to make a reliable estimate of its real weight and bulk, before he undertakes to adjust the machinery and tackle by which he proposes to handle it.

In the National effort to control and subdue the [illegible] now disturb and threaten to rend the [illegible], it is equally incumbent on all whose [illegible] to direct the powerful machinery of this Government, to endeavor to appreciate the numbers, strength and means of the insurgents.

There is a unity and a concentration of purpose in the slaveholding element of Southern society, which gives that interest a political influence, far transcending its intrinsic force, and which might well be mistaken for absolute material power.

It is our present purpose to separate, if possible, [illegible] these common sympathies and purposes which impart to every movement of the Southern disorganizers of this country, such vast capacity to originate and develope a political conception, from that actual financial and physical [illegible] which is needed for the maintenance of [illegible] in periods of active hostility.

[illegible] the strength of the Southern people [illegible] rebellion, a careless observer might easily mistake the facility with which States supposed to be essentially loyal, have been suddenly [illegible] into a condition of anarchy and insurrection, for evidence of the existence there—in spite of the opposing testimony offered by direct past [illegible]—of a formidable, if not an overwhelming, disunion element.

It is difficult for those who are accustomed only to society as it is found in the Free States of the North, to comprehend the influence—or the means by which this influence is exercised—of a small leaven of slaveholders in any community where their existence and pretensions are tolerated. There are in fact, but about 350,000 slave proprietors in the United States; yet these proprietors, holding on an average nine or ten slaves each, are relieved of many of the cares of life, which everywhere else press so heavily upon those who have no such servile race to bear their just portion of the common burden of humanity.

Thus, relieved of the first necessary duty of man—the duty of self-support—the time of the slaveholder and his family is applied to speculative, and especially to political pursuits, including political intrigues, combinations and sometimes conspiracies.

The immediate consequence of this comparative freedom from all domestic cares, and the [illegible] attention given by the slaveholder to political contests, and speculations, is the absorption by his peculiar class, of all the disposable offices of honor and emolument in the South.

We thus find, in every Slave State—it matters not, apparently, how great the Union majority of the people may have been shown by the last test [illegible]—a *power in office*, strong enough to overrule the popular will, and precipitate *the State*, with the consent of the people, or against it, into all the horrors of rebellion and civil war.

In short, the Southern States are controlled and governed, not by the white people at large, but, practically, by the slave-owners alone. The men who wield the authority, and direct all the machinery of the State Governments of the South, are the Governors, and Secretaries, Treasurers and Auditors, Judges and Attorneys, Senators and Representatives, Magistrates and Militia officers. And these people, numbering only three or four hundred in every State, *are nearly all slaveholders*, or, if not, they are those who hold their offices at the pleasure of the slaveowners, by whom they are specially patronized.

This fact may serve to show how it is that an inconsiderable minority of Disunionists—such as we know exists in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—can manage to keep those loyal States in turmoil and strife, in open defiance of the popular will. The explanation is found in the fact which we assert, that the States which tolerate Slavery are not governed by the people themselves, but by the slaveholders—be their number great or small—who there hold and wield both the purse and the sword.

It is thus that this mighty power has controlled, for many years not only all the Southern States, but the National Government itself, the vast power of which it has long swayed for the destruction of this great nation, and the consequent overthrow of free institutions.

The correctness of this view is not the least impaired by the acknowledged fact that the slaveholder's treasonable standard is actually followed by many persons who have no interest in Slavery. The aristocracy of the South, as of all other countries, keep about them large bodies of retainers ready always to follow and fight for the influence which controls the power and patronage of the Government—even though the perpetuation of that influence may be obviously fatal to their own equality and independence.

But it is fortunate for society that the power which is so potent for precipitating States into rebellion, in times of actual hostilities can only claim the strength and weight due to the numbers and prowess of its followers. The strength of the slaveholders in insurrection at this time must therefore be estimated by the actual population that can be maintained permanently in arms against the Government, and not by the peculiar capacity of the insurgent class to organize and "precipitate" conspiracies. Thus:

The total population of the nineteen Free States and Territories of the Union is 19,200,000.

The total free population of the fifteen Slave States is, in round numbers, 8,400,000.

Certainly, a population of over eight millions of united people ought to be able to maintain a formidable contest against the authority of this Government—if these numbers represent truly the relative strength of the rebels and the nation. But the numerical measure of the power of the insurgents, is, in fact, no greater than the figures which represent the numbers of that portion of the populations of the States who are in actual rebellion; and we therefore submit, side by side with the total free populations of each of the Southern States, our own candid estimate, derived from the best facts we can collect, of the numbers of people in each State who, at heart, wish success to the flag of their country.

In the following table, the first column represents the total free population, and the second our own estimate of the number of loyal people of each of the slaveholding States. We believe our figures to be as reliable as such an estimate can be made, while the terrorism which renders it so dangerous in some of the slaveholding States for a white man to avow the loyalty of his honest heart continues to prevail there.

	Total Free Population.	Estimated Loyal Population.
Delaware	110,548	100,000
Maryland	646,183	500,000
Virginia	1,097,373	600,000
North Carolina	670,935	400,000
South Carolina	308,186	100,000
Georgia	615,366	300,000
Alabama	520,444	250,000
Mississippi	407,051	150,000
Louisiana	354,245	150,000
Arkansas	331,710	150,000
Texas	415,999	200,000
Tennessee	859,578	500,000
Kentucky	950,077	700,000
Missouri	1,085,595	800,000
Total population	8,434,155	Loyal pop. 4,900,000

Thus, according to our estimate, derived from the best evidences that can escape from beneath the armed heel of the slaveholding despotism of the South to the free light and air of the North, more than half the total population of what are called the "Southern States," is loyal to the flag and free institutions of the country, and prepared to manifest its loyalty openly as soon as its oppressors are overthrown.

In order to obtain from these data the relative strength of the rebels on the one side, and of the Government on the other, we must add the numbers which represent the loyal men of the South, to those of the united North, and deduct them from the total free population of the South, thus:

To the free population of the nineteen Northern States and Territories	19,200,000
Add the estimated loyal population of the South	4,900,000
And we will obtain for the figures which exhibit the numerical strength of the National Government	24,100,000
From the total free population of the fifteen Southern States	8,434,155
Deduct the loyal population of the South, estimated at	4,900,000
And we will obtain for the estimated numerical strength of the rebels	3,534,155

We admit that a part of our data—those fixing the number of the loyal people in the Southern States—is, to some considerable extent, conjectural. We leave it, therefore, to our readers to make their own corrections; to suit their own better knowledge of the facts, and also to dispose of the servile element as they think proper.

The point on which we insist is, that the admitted ability for combination of the slaveholders, which experience has shown to be so potent for organizing and developing conspiracies, is not to be taken as a criterion or measure of their power to maintain their insurrectionary organization by force of arms.

The people whom it is the stern and unavoidable duty of this Government to bring within the control of the law, are the three and a half millions of slaveowners and their dependants, who are in armed insurrection against its authority; and the people whom it is their duty to protect and restore to their lost rights in the South, are the four or five millions of unarmed and unorganized freemen, who are deprived of the protection of law by the despotism of the insurgent leaders.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

NEARLY ONE MILLION IN GOLD.

News from Central and South America.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 5th, has just arrived at this port.

Nothing later had been received from Bogota regarding the movements of MOSQUERA. The report that he had met with reverses received but little credit.

Advices from Venezuela were discouraging. The country was represented to be in a state of anarchy.

The United States flagship *Lancaster*, Commander MONTGOMERY, arrived at Panama on the 29th ult., after an absence of fifteen weeks, during which time she sailed fifteen thousand miles, having visited the Sandwich and Marquesas Islands, and the Mexican coast. Officers and crew all well. She was expected to remain in port some time, relieving the *Saranac*, ordered to San Francisco. During her stay at Honolulu she was visited by the King and Queen and their suites, by invitation from Flag Officer MONTGOMERY.

The Peruvian Government had commenced operations for opening the navigation of the Amazon by sending a commission to Great Britain, consisting of eleven persons. These men are to superintend the building of vessels for the expedition. Peru has also ordered an iron plated vessel for her navy.

On the 2d instant, the United States frigate *Saranac* was taken to Taboga to ascertain the damage caused by her grounding in the late swell. She will ultimately proceed to San Francisco. The *Wyoming* has also been ordered to that port. The *St. Mary's* has been ordered to the Coast of Mexico to relieve the *Cyane*, whose commander has left for the United States.

The oath of allegiance was administered to the officers and crew of the United States ship *Lancaster*, shortly after her arrival in Panama. It was taken with the greatest enthusiasm by every man on board except one from the State of Maine, who refused, supposing he would be dismissed from the service.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Panama. It was attended with a loud rumbling noise similar to that produced by a heavily-laden wagon passing over paving stones. No ill effects have been experienced. This was the second earthquake experienced in Panama within about a month.

A letter from Callao reports the arrest of three or four American contractors, on a charge of being engaged in issuing counterfeit Peruvian money. They had not been examined, nor would they be for some time, and the charge may have no foundation in fact. The names of the men are not stated. The election for Vice-President had begun. Gen. JUAN ANTONIO PEREZ and Gen. RAMON LOPEZ LAVALLE were the candidates. The first-named was the Government candidate, and the other the People's. A riot was expected.

The steamer *Anne* had arrived from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, but brought no news.

NEW-GRANADA.

Conflicting Reports from Bogota—How the Non-Recognition of the Blockade is Received—Venezuela in a State of Anarchy, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

The mails from Central and South America, and from Bogota, not being due till to-morrow, I have but little to write to-day. We have had nothing from Bogota, the capital, of a later postive date than the 13th, when Gen. MOSQUERA had gained possession of a portion of the city. The report that on the 18th he had been forced to retreat and fall back is not credited by the Liberals, although the Conservatives profess to believe it. We shall undoubtedly get news to-morrow of a decisive character.

The notice given by Lord JOHN RUSSELL that Great Britain will not recognize the blockade of New-Granadian ports by the Government of this Confederation, is received here with great satisfaction by the business community. But, the fact being patent that the blockade is merely one on paper, which is certified by the leader of the revolutionists in a public proclamation, backed by the declarations of many of the Consuls at the different ports, perfectly justifies Lord JOHN'S position, and no doubt other Powers, unless the struggle is soon finished, will take the same course. To neglect to follow his example would be a virtual and practical abandonment of all the trade with New-Granada to Queen VICTORIA.

The State of Panama will fall in readily with the winning side in the revolution. If MOSQUERA succeeds, the cannon and church bells will rejoice with him—if the Government wins, the impartial bell-metal will ring out the same tune. We have no more talk of the independence of the Isthmus, the native population generally agreeing that foreigners, under such a dispensation, would monopolize all the power and influence.

The New-Granadian war-schooner *Salamander*, which has been used by the Government to blockade the rebel port of Buenaventura, having been hauled into shoal water at this port for repairs, went to pieces a few days since.

The United States flag steamer *Lancaster*, Commander MONTGOMERY, arrived at Panama from the Sandwich Islands *via* Acapulco, Mexico, on the 29th. Officers and crew all well. The *Lancaster* reports hat a made-mast, bearing evidence of having belonged to a war vessel, was picked up near the shore at Hilo, Sandwich Islands. It is supposed to have belonged to the missing United States sloop-of-war *Levant*.

The United States side-wheel war-steamer *Saranac* Capt. RITCHIE, touched her stern-post on a rock at her [illegible] on the 28th ult., and it is supposed has sustained a good deal of injury. Her planking having started, it is discovered that rot has gotten hold of her, and it is doubtful if it will be safe to take her to San Francisco for repairs. She went to Taboga, in this bay, where she is to be examined as closely as possible, and returned yesterday. A decision will be come to as to what is to be done with her in a few days.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* is at Aspinwall, officers and crew in general good health, though I must say it is astonishing how this should be the case, when it is known that she is a little bit of a craft, carrying 85 men and officers, who are obliged in the hot, close, and rainy weather of this season, to remain on board, half of the time cooped up under deck, in a space hardly wide enough for so many chickens. Beside, the *Bainbridge* would be of no earthly service if a California specie steamer should be attacked outside of the harbor, even if the attack were in plain sight of her. We ought to have a steamer here—and a fast one, too.

We have dates from Venezuela to the latter part of July. The country is represented to be in a state of insecurity, in fact, of anarchy. A letter from the Capital to a gentleman in Panama, says:

"The land of Bolivar goes from bad to worse. It will go to the devil sooner or later. The elements of evil are many and complex, and there does not seem to be a single Venezuelan voice of sufficient authority to make its *fiat* [illegible] in the furious and frightful tempest. The administration of President GUAL is still the nominal power, and it still retains disaffected persons in important positions, who make secret war upon it and upon the people. Weaknesses, incompetency, even imbecility and vacillation, characterize every act, and there is no prospect of a termination of the war, either by the force of arms or by negotiation. Changes of ministers, treason among the officers and leaders who have bound themselves by the most solemn engagements to support the Government—new broils, new assassinations, and in fine war and blood are our daily repast. We have no Government. We have tried our great men, and none of them have proved themselves capable of great things. We are discouraged."

The Storm.

The long and severe drouth which has so parched the earth for weeks, and given rise to serious fears for the safety of the crops, was broken on Monday by a slight fall of rain, with symptoms of a more plentiful shower. The wind, which had finally settled in the eastern quarter, continued to increase in violence until it blew a heavy gale from the North-east, accompanied during the night with copious showers, which thoroughly watered the thirsty earth, and rejoiced the hearts of thousands whose cistern had run dry. During the day the gale increased in violence, and the rain descended in continuous floods. There was some damage done to fruit and ornamental trees, and the fields of corn on Long Island and elsewhere were considerably prostrated by the force of the gale. The encampments near the City suffered more or less from the descending floods, and on Riker's Island, which was exposed to the full force of the northeast gale, the soldiers were pretty thoroughly drenched. It required great exertion to prevent the tents from being blown away. The tide rose so high that the outbuildings ranged around the shore were submerged, and wholly beyond reach for two or three hours. On the South Brother, where there is a small encampment, the tide covered about half the island, and also put their small buildings twenty or thirty yards out of reach in the water. The Continental Guard at Camp Wyman, near Fort Hamilton, had their grounds inundated with the rain, but by industrious ditching, and the superior character of their tents, the men were kept comparatively dry.

The gale abated somewhat last evening. All the vessels lying at Quarantine rode it out in safety. We have heard of no damage to the shipping whatever. The tide this afternoon was unusually high, and the cellars in the streets bordering the rivers were filled. To merchandise on the piers we have not heard of any damage.

The Long Island Sound steamers left at their usual hour, and would probably anchor above Hell Gate until the wind abated. Some of the vessels anchored in the North River dragged, but we have not heard of any of them being damaged. The steamer *Matanzas*, that was to sail yesterday for Matanzas, was detained by the storm.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, August 13.

The bark *Good Hope*, of and for Boston, from Algoa Bay, is at anchor off the First Cliff, about three miles south of Scituate Light. Wind east and blowing heavy. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has been notified of the disaster.

The schooner *Odd Fellow*, from New-Brunswick for Boston, laden with lumber, was totally wrecked this afternoon on Plum Island. The crew was saved.

The heaviest rain storm of the season has prevailed for the last twenty hours.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HOMICIDE IN WATER-STREET.—An inquest was held, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, by Coroner JACKMAN, on the body of GEORGE WILLIAMS, who was so fearfully stabbed on Sunday night last at No. 346 Water-street, by AUGUSTINE BARCO. From the evidence of eye-witnesses to the fatal affray, it appears that the deceased, the prisoner, and several of their companions, all of whom were sailors, met at a sailors' boarding-house, kept by a man named JAMES SMITH. They had all been drinking, deceased was very much intoxicated, and the prisoner somewhat so, but not to that extent to incapacitate him for talking intelligibly, or prevent him from knowing what he was about. Deceased at length becoming offended at some remark, began calling his companions by foul and abusive names. The prisoner at once stepped up to deceased and inquired if these foul epithets were applied to him personally. The deceased replied in the affirmative, and at the same time expressed a desire to fight with BARCO, placing himself on the instant in an attitude of defence. At this point the proprietor of the house interfered, and told them to leave his house if they were going to fight. The whole party thereupon left the house and proceeded to the sidewalk, immediately upon reaching which the deceased struck the prisoner upon the neck a powerful blow with his fist, which brought him to the pavement. BARCO soon regained his feet, at once drew a dirk-knife, rushed frantically forward, and despite the efforts of two or three bystanders to prevent it, he plunged the dirk to the hilt into the abdomen of deceased, inflicting a ghastly and mortal wound, through which the intestines of the unfortunate man protruded to the extent of thirty-six inches, as testified to by Dr. JAMES L. LITTLE, who made the *post-mortem* examination. BARCO immediately fled, pursued by GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN, one of the witnesses, but was unable to effect his arrest unaided, owing to the fact that the prisoner made an attempt to stab him, and threatened to kill him if he followed further. CHAMBERLAIN therefore abandoned the pursuit, and gave the Fourth Ward Police a description of him, which enabled Officer CRAIG soon after to take him into custody. The injured man was taken to the Hospital, where he died the next day. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and the prisoner was thereupon committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He says he is a native of Spain, thirty-four years old, and denies having perpetrated the deed. The deceased was a native of Greece, and twenty-four years of age. The principal witnesses were sent to the House of Detention.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—A barkeeper named RICHARD INGALLS was arrested last evening, upon the charge of having picked the pocket of CECILIA HAMILTON, who resides at No. 43 Ninth-street, while she was riding in a Ninth-avenue stage. He succeeded in getting her pocket-book, containing some money and about $60 worth of pawn-tickets, all of which he threw away when he found he was discovered. Soon after a fisherman named MIKE CONNERY picked up the discarded property, and when called upon to deliver it up, refused. He was therefore arrested and locked up with INGALLS.

DROWNED.—The body of WM. SMITH, a ship-carpenter, formerly employed on board the Liverpool packet *Jeremiah Thompson*, was found yesterday, floating in the water, at the foot of Watt-street, N. R. The deceased was last seen on Saturday, the 10th instant, at which time he was very much intoxicated, and it is supposed he fell overboard. He was 42 years of age, and leaves a wife in this City.

FIRE.—Soon after 12 o'clock Monday night a fire broke out in the building No. 12 State-street occupied by MICHAEL QUIGLEY as a dwelling and porter-house. It was extinguished by the firemen before it had extended to any other building. Loss on QUIGLEY'S furniture, about $100; no insurance. The building is owned by THOMAS COTTON—damaged about $100; insured in Phenix Insurance Company. The fire is believed to have been accidental.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.—At a regular monthly meeting of the Directors of this Asylum, President A. R. WETMORE in the chair, it was reported that the admission during the last month amounted to 87, and that the number of discharges, including 34 sent to Illinois, was 90; remaining in the Asylum, 562.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Russell Sage, of Troy, and C. H. Sherrill, of Albany; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, of Albany, J. W. Fuller & lady, of Troy; Van K. Richmond, State Engineer; Wm. Lance, of England; Col. Nix, of Schoharie, and W. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Lieut.-Col. Harrison Ritchie, of Boston; Capt. James Anderson, of the steamer *Encona*; Chas. W. Turnbull, of the United States Army; J. R. Bush and Wm. Harman, of England; E. F. Shimmin and family and Thos. D. Shimmin and family, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge Martin, of Maryland; Jas. Dixon, of Cincinnati; Jas. Wells, of Washington; Rev. W. Ellis of London; Rev. E. Herrick and lady, of Key West, Fla.; and Wm. Tucker, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major Webb, of Ohio; Col. J. H. Simpson, of the United States Army; C. F. Fargo, of California; Lieut. Geo. W. Young, of the United States Navy; T. A. Hudson, of Wisconsin; H. H. More, of California; G. H. Stewart, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. Freeman, of Cincinnati; and E. P. Fenton, of Syracuse, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. V. Kellogg and S. Kellogg, of Utica; W. M. Gregory, of Albany; Major Frederick Roble, of the United States Army; W. G. Angell, of Providence and Lieut. Shirk, of California, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Harworth, of England; Capt. M. D. L. Simpson, of the United States Army, and lady, and L. Parsons, of San Francisco, are at the Everett House.

Board of Supervisors.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN BELONGING TO NEW-YORK —BILLS OF THE HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSION AUDITED.

At the regular meeting of this Board, yesterday, the Comptroller sent in his weekly statement, showing a balance on hand, for the week ending Aug. 10, of $125,970 24.

A communication was received from R. NOTT, Esq., Deputy Tax Commissioner, in which he states that the large amount of real estate, located on the southeast side of the East River, and joining Brooklyn and Kings County on the westerly side, and embracing the property known as the Atlantic Docks, was within the boundaries of the City and County of New-York, and not within the limits of that city, as has been claimed by Brooklyn for many years. Mr. NOTT proceeds to state that, according to the charter of this City, its boundaries extended to low water on the westerly side of Long Island, and that this has been confirmed by acts of the Legislature. He gives as his opinion that all the property embraced within the limits named, should be assessed as belonging to the City and County of New-York, which would add a large amount of taxable property to this City, which has for many years escaped taxation. The communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes, with instructions to consult the Counsel of the Board, and, if necessary, to employ additional counsel to sustain the rights of the City.

The Special Committee, to whom had been referred the bills incurred by the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, reported that they had audited and allowed the sum of $4,700 22, the amount for which the Board was liable.

After some unimportant bills had been acted on, the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

New-Jersey.

STABBING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon a man named EDWARD NOCTON was arrested by Officer CARROL, of the Jersey City Police, charged with stabbing a lad named EDWARD POST in the back of the neck. The wound inflicted was within half an inch of the spine, but is not of a serious nature. It was stated that a party of boys were amusing themselves by throwing stones at NOCTON, who became enraged and used his knife as above stated. He was committed for examination.

BURGLARS FRUSTRATED.—The dwelling of Mr. R. CASE, No. 255 York-street, Jersey City, was burgiariously entered about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. An alarm-bell attached to the front door awakened Mrs. CASE, who called the Police, but the thieves made their escape.... A suite of rooms in the Darcy House, occupied as club-rooms, were broken into yesterday afternoon, and were ransacked; but the thieves evidently found nothing that they coveted.

VIOLATING A CITY ORDINANCE.—Mr. CHARLES F. DURANT was yesterday fined $15 by Recorder MARTINDALE for violation of a city ordinance in allowing the sidewalk adjoining his property, corner of York and Warren streets, to remain in an unsafe and impassable condition.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.—In consequence of the conduct of parties frequenting the public parks in Jersey City, the police have been directed to close them at 9 o'clock every evening. On Sundays an officer will be detailed at each of the parks to preserve order.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS will positively cure any bilious fever or sickness if taken in doses of 10 night and morning.

Choice Military Goods.
STANDS OF REGIMENTAL AND NATIONAL COLORS.
TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway,
Invite the attention of the military public to their new DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL EQUIPMENT, which will be found to comprise everything pertaining to the PERSONAL OR CAMP FURNITURE OF THE SOLDIER.
Officers studying the necessities of active service and the perfection of uniform and material, will do well to examine their large collection of FOREIGN ARMS, UNIFORMS AND MISCELLANEOUS TRAPPINGS.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, (DIVISION ARMORY, corner White and Elm sts.) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
Notice.—IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS from the Surgeon-General, New-York State Volunteers returning from the seat of war, sick or wounded, will be taken into the Volunteer Department of the New-York Hospital. C. R. AGNEW, Medical Director.

Greatly Improved Shuttle Sewing Machines, produced by Grover & Baker S. M. Co., No. 495 Broadway. They are noiseless, very rapid, simple in construction, and adapted to all work—heavy and light—for which the shuttle stitch is suitable, and much superior to the shuttle or "lock-stitch machine heretofore in use. PRICE $40.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church.—Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Truss challenges comparison with any Truss in New-York. Sixty days' trial given. Warranted cleanly and perfect for five years. Office for the radical treatment of Hernia, Varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, BESSIE BROWN, infant daughter of Dr. James L. and Jenny Martin Brown, aged 15 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 80 Greenwich-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 P. M., without further notice.

WEEKS.—In this City, on Monday evening, Aug. 12, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ABIGAIL WEEKS, wife of Mr. Gabriel Weeks, and daughter of Mr. Abraham Knapp, deceased, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 191 West 28th-st., near 8th-av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

MARTINE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, of cholera infantum, WM. FREDERIC, only child of Wm. M. and Augustine L. Martine, aged 11 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at the residence of his grandfather, Capt. George F. Britton, 78th-st., near 2d av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, of dropsy on the brain, Edward Stanley, youngest son of James Edward and Fannie R. Smith, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 273 West 43d-st., without further notice.

WAYNE.—On Monday, Aug. 12, after a short illness, WILLIAM BLAIR, infant son of Henry C. Wayne.

JEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, J. A. HORACE JEE, of Liverpool, England, aged 46 years.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H., only son of Henry B. and Sarah E. Clapp, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 Madison-st., without further notice.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, JOSEPH HOXIE, son of William E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Hoxie, No. 3 Rutgers-place, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MCCALLUM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, FLORA S. MCCALLUM, infant daughter of Josephine and the late Capt. D. S. McCallum, aged 6 months and 4 days.

GALLAGHER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 13, ANN, wife of John Gallagher, a native of the County of Leitrim, Ireland, aged 47 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 312 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Patrick, James and Michael Gallagher, are respectfully invited to attend.

ENGLIS.—In Greenpoint, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 13, infant son of John and Jeanette Englis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, Java-st., Greenpoint, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELIZA WINSLOW, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York, which leaves Pier No. 2 North River.

PETRIE.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday evening, Aug. 11, EMMA, only child of George H. and Emma F. Petrie, of this City, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 115 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M.

HARROD.—At Portchester, on Monday morning, Aug. 12, at the house of his son-in-law, Thos. Truslow, Mr. HENRY HARROD, in the 93d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SHANNON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., SARAH VIRGINIA, only child of Livingston A. and Mary A. Shannon, aged 7½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 279 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.

BOORMAN.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JAMES ALBERT BOORMAN, son of Robert Boorman, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of Rev. Dr. McElroy, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 136 2d-av., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

DAVIS.—In Westville, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 11, CORNELIA K. DAVIS, daughter of Benjamin R. Davis, of Greenpoint, L. I., aged 21 years and 11 months.

PARISH.—In Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Aug. 10, ANNA PARISH, daughter of Daniel and Mary Ann Parish, of this City.

MILLER.—In Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday, Aug. 9, suddenly, LOUISA, only child of Sidney A. and Ada L. Miller, aged 6 months and 5 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 433.—AUG. 13, 1861.
(Not received.)
KENTUCKY, CLASS 434.—AUG. 13, 1861.
(Not received.)
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.
SOMETHING FOR EVERY CITIZEN, EVERY FIRESIDE, EVERY READER.
THE ONLY CORRECT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.
On Wednesday, Aug. 21, will be published, the First Number of a great popular National work, of inestimable value to all, viz.:
THE SOUTHERN REBELLION AND THE WAR FOR THE UNION.
A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and consecutive narrative of events and incidents, from the first stages of the treason against the Republic down to the close of the conflict, together with the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches.
IN WEEKLY PARTS, 32 PAGES, LARGE 8VO. PRICE, 10 CENTS.
The want of an authentic and thorough History of the Rebellion, for present reference and future preservation, is the subject of general remark. No work of that nature has yet been offered to the public, and all who wish for information are compelled to grope through the mazes of the rumors, reports, dispatches, letters and editorials of the daily newspapers, to precipitate, from its confused columns, the great facts and incidents of the struggle for the Union.
To meet this want, and to produce a work of permanent value as well as of present interest, the publisher has arranged for the issue of the history as above set forth—in a form and at a price which shall render it acceptable to all.
This history will tell the STORY AS IT IS, giving a clear, consecutive narrative of the entire movement, including all the incidents and events in their exact order, and containing the important documents and extracts from remarkable speeches. It will not be a mere diary, nor a mere enumeration of dry and naked dates, nor a compilation of slips from newspapers, but will portray in connected and interesting narrative, the revolutionary steps, as well as the measures of the Government.
It will thus prove desirable, available and satisfactory to every citizen, every family, every office, and is given to the public in the full assurance that it will command the approbation of every good citizen in our still Glorious Land.
To be had of all news-dealers, postmasters and booksellers everywhere.
Subscribers sending ONE DOLLAR, in a good bill or postage stamps, to FRED'K GERHARD, General Agent for the Publication, No. 81 Nassau-st., (Post Box No. 4,001,) New-York City, to whom all orders are to be directed, will receive by mail, post-paid, ten numbers.
Parties wishing to furnish their friends in Great Britain, California, Canada and Australia with the publication, post-paid, by steamer, will send, (for ten numbers,) including the postage, to Great Britain, $2 20; to California, $1 10; to Australia, $2 20; to Canada, $1 10. In ordering copies, the full and exact address, with town, county and State, should be given in every instance.
JAMES D. TORREY, Publisher, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, ESQ.

The undersigned, cabin-passengers on the steamer *Champion*, on her last voyage from Aspinwall to New-York, take this occasion to thus publicly express to you our unbounded admiration for the skill and liberality manifested in the appointments of the *Champion* for the comfort and happiness of your patrons, the credit of which we know is due to yourself, as the controlling spirit of the Atlantic Steamship Company. There are, however, a few trifling items which we in kindness submit to you, as being unworthy of your generally enlarged views and most liberal, humane intentions towards those under your care and protection. For instance, all the meats set before us at our meals were so tainted as to be *positively* offensive to the smell, and of course, unfit as food for any civilized creature. We had an entire insufficiency of ice, and, except at meals, could only obtain a small piece now and then, by paying the very largest California prices in the way of a bonus to the cabin boys, for "the risk" they were compelled to encounter in furnishing the article against the rules of the ship. Our eyes were never feasted by the appearance of a clean cloth on the table, nor did we, on the voyage, (of ten days,) luxuriate upon a clean sheet or pillow-case. Not a bath-room on the ship, and a spittoon is not an article of furniture to be found in the establishment. We regret, sir, to mention these little inconveniences, as having a tendency towards complaint—yes, even instilling in the minds of passengers a thorough disgust and most perfect contempt towards you, as the head and front, as the controller of the magnificent institution composing this Company. We presume you have no idea of this state of affairs, and we are impelled by a sense of duty towards you, and as an act of justice to ourselves, to give you this information. We must be allowed to say that the officers of your steamer seem to be clever gentlemen, and, what is most creditable to them, are evidently ashamed of the circumstances that made our voyage so very disagreeable. We know that there are palliating circumstances to be considered in this matter, and we are not disposed to be uncharitable. For instance, there are but six waiters on the entire ship, to attend to wants of passengers at table, in rooms, &c. We presume, of course, that "help" could not be had, as we are aware that the *Champion* left New-York with 400 passengers, and you would not have permitted the ship to sail with *six* waiters, if money could have obtained more; for the *liberal* prices you pay them would no doubt have commanded "help." If it had been afloat around the city. Possibly, our respected sir, we may have been rendered over-sensitive by the very superior accommodations we received on the *Golden Age*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which brought us from San Francisco to Panama; and it will undoubtedly be gratifying to you to learn that our voyage on said steamer was most delightful, and on her we feel that we received full value for our money. In conclusion, our very dear friend, we promise you that we will never burden again your superior steamer *Champion* by our presence on board; and in preference to another such voyage we would each get a wheel-barrow, carry our provisions on it, and thus plod across the Plains back to our homes on the Pacific—and there we will teach our children to revere your name as the most successful, most penurious, and most heartless millionaire that ever disgraced our country.

S. T. LEET,	S. H. HACKETT,
B. NORDHEIMER,	E. P. GRAY,
E. BLOCK, Jr.,	J. M. MC LEOD,
S. A. WOODS,	J. L. FRYE,
WM. HASTINGS,	JAS. M. PYLE,
GEO. M. FALL,	J. HYDE FISHER,
R. G. MOSBY,	J. N. CHENOWITH,
E. C. DAKE,	E. H. JOHNSON,
S. W. FOLSOM,	JOHN D. SPELLMAN,
P. A. THATCHER,	W. E. JENKINS,
J. H. OWENS,	GEO. TUTTLE,
LEVI PARSONS,	J. HAMMOND,
M. D. L. SIMPSON,	N. H. VANZANDT,
E. FITHIAN,	WM. KEATING,
JOHN SEARIL,	W. B. MODE,
J. W. MEINFEE,	D. HUBBARD,
J. R. BROWN,	S. TAYLOR,
J. L. BELL,	L. V. REED,
J. F. SPRAGUE,	A. C. WHORTEN,
FRANK MARTIN,	H. H. MOORE,
T. CAMPBELL,	M. HOWE,
A. BIGELOW,	WM. CARSON.

The above comprises all the male cabin passengers but three, and two of those concur in the above sentiments, but do not desire to have their names in print, for private reasons.

WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON, FOR ARMY AND NAVY SERVICE.—These admirable LONG RANGE guns can be furnished at short notice in FIELD BATTERIES with all CARRIAGES and IMPLEMENTS complete, including Hotchkiss' shot and shells. Also guns of any size with ship carriages to shipowners arming private vessels, by addressing NORMAN WIARD, or HENRI L. STUART, No. 136 East 33d-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style of Government Stamped Envelops is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

LYON'S POWDER AND HIS PILL—ALL the insect tribe will kill. All genuine Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder and Pills bears the fac-simile of E. Lyon. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

PONY EXPRESS ENVELOPES — NOW ready and for sale at our office.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

MILITARY.

THE HONVED REGIMENT, ACCEPTED by the State Government on the 8th ult., is [illegible] steadily progressing. Officered as it is by military educated and experienced field and line officers, it will undoubtedly attract the attention of those intrepid warriors who so patriotically offer their services to their country when assured of the efficiency of their leaders. The opportunity is now offered them, recruiting offices having been opened at No. 86 Chrystie-st., Nos. 106 and 196 Orchard-st., No. 190 Bowery, and at Kirchner's Hotel, corner 19th-st. and 3d-av., also at Brown's Hotel, Brooklyn, near the City Hall. The men, as soon as enlisted, will be provided with board and lodging, and mustered into service, with all the bounties offered by the State, as soon as 32 are enlisted.
The Regiment will be encamped in a beautifully-situated locality. Every information given at Head-quarters, No. 397 Broadway.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., WASHINGTON GRAYS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.
THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMAND are hereby notified to assemble at Head-quarters, to receive the pay due them from the U. S. Government, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.
N. B.—All volunteers who do not intend to remain in the company are requested to return fatigue jacket and overcoat to Orderly at Head-quarters. By order of
LEANDER BUCK, Commandant.
EDWARD HENNEY, Orderly.

ATTENTION!—NEW-YORK MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.—This regiment, under the command of Col. C. F. Dickel, has been accepted by the Secretary of War for the three years' service or during the war. There are already three companies sworn in, and any young man who wishes to serve his country may find a place by application at No. 8 North William-st., recruiting office. Only 100 able-bodied men will be accepted to fill this regiment. Capt. M. F. SKAWINSKI, Recruiting Officer.

COMPANY B, TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. T.—Members of this Company are hereby ordered to meet at the Company Armory, Mercer [illegible], WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT, at [illegible] o'clock, for the purpose of being paid off. They must return all property of the Government, such as musket, belts, knapsack, canteen, haversack and white blanket. Each member must be present. Roll call at 10 o'clock. By order of
WILLIAM HUSON, Captain.

ENGINEERS' CORPS, EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—The members of this command will assemble (in citizens' dress) at No. 6 State-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving their pay. By order of
WM. M. WALTON, Captain.
V. R. TURNBULL, Sergeant.

COMPANY D, TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T.—The officers and members of this Company are directed to assemble at the Armory, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 9 o'clock, to receive their pay. By order of
Captain JNO. D. O. OTTIWELL.
JNO. MARA, Orderly.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English and classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, under experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues, address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT WANTED—IN AN accepted regiment, with 50 men. Address Box No. 3,062 Post-office.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice, which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for the advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

APPEAL TO THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN ZOUAVES.

Col. d'Epineuil has been authorized to raise a regiment of Franco-American Zouaves. This regiment, accepted by the Government before its formation, is to be organized *à la Française*.

The time allotted to the Colonel for the execution of his mission is extremely limited, as he is to be under marching orders on the 5th of September. Col. d'Epineuil, whom the experience of 17 years' service renders most fully capable of carrying out with success the enterprise which he has undertaken, has, unfortunately, no fortune beyond the sword which he offers for the defence of the Union, but he thinks that he may venture to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of New-York, in order to obtain by contributions proportional to the means of each one, the sum of $5,000 which is necessary to enable him to answer the expectations of Government by being in readiness at the time appointed.

Subscriptions are received at Mrs. Vandenhoff's, No. 35 28th-st., New-York; M. de Masiel, office of the *French-American Advertiser*, No. 40 Howard-st., New-York; Mrs. Merriam, No. 1 Garden-st., Brooklyn.

Books will be open at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 86 Cedar-st., by which the use made of the amount spent for the wants of *enlistment of service* and *general organization* can be controlled. These books will be balanced as soon as the necessary outlay is made, and statements of amount distributed among the subscribers. The residue of the amount, should any remain, will be paid, on a receipt, into the funds of relief for the families of volunteers.

At his farewell parade, the Colonel will publish the names of the persons who may have been pleased to contribute in any degree to the organization of the regiment he has the honor of commanding.

HOT! HOTTER!! HOTTEST!!! THE DOG-STAR RAGES.—The sun pours a flood of burning rays. Music pours its melting strains, and the people, sweating at every pore, are pouring into Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, to purchase ICE-PITCHERS of LUCIUS HART.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a neat genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she finds competent to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 184 Times Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, and make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A CAPABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; [illegible] fluting; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Best City reference from her last place. Apply for 2 days at No. 114 7th-av., corner 13th-st., second floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY two Protestant girls, situations; one to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist with children; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 165 West 28th-st., corner 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will do general housework in a private family; has lived seven months in her last place; is a good baker, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A situation wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; is willing and obliging; good reference can be given. Call until engaged at No. 324 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts, jellies and ice creams; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN GIRL, a situation as cook in a private family, in the country or City, with best of reference; understands German, English and French cooking. Address C. D., Box No. 189 Times Office.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as a good cook in a private family; good baker, meat and vegetable cook, good washer and ironer. Also, a tidy young woman as chambermaid or seamstress, or waitress and take care of children; would prefer situations together, or separate; the best of City references given. To be seen for two days at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av., 2d floor, front room. City or country.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or would be willing to assist in the washing; can bring satisfactory reference from their last place; or would do housework separately. Can be seen for two days at No. 434 9th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; meats, poultry, baking and pastry and soups; wages $8, City or country; no objections to a boarding-house. Call or send a note to No. 134 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and laundress, laundress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron in a private family or as cook alone; good City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the tailor's store.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A MOST EXcellent young woman wishes a situation as cook and laundress, or cook and assist the washing; makes excellent bread, pastry, soups, jelly, &c., is a first-rate laundress, good disposition; wages $7 per month; two years' City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes the best of bread and pastry; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; understands her business in all its branches; best of references given. Apply at No. 76 East Warren-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, in a family of four, a cook washer and ironer; none need apply who cannot give undoubted reference as to honesty, steady habits, &c. Apply to-day at [illegible]-st., second door from 3d-av., South Brooklyn; Greenwood cars.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—A COMPETENT dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and family sewing of all kinds; the best City reference given. Address E. D., care of [illegible], Union-square Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper, by a middle-aged American widow lady, who understands housekeeping perfectly and will do her best to please. Call at No. 126 27th-st., for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; is also a good sewer; has no objections to go in the country; best of reference given. Inquire at No. 348 10th-av., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do the housework of a small family. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 194 West 36th-st., in the basement.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl, (Welch,) or to do upstairs work in a small private family; best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-WORKING young woman wishes a situation to do general housework, in City or country; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pies, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; understands the care of milk and butter; has good reference. Can be seen at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 6.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN not afraid of work, wishes a situation; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good butter-maker. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. Prefers the country.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—WANTED, by a hardworking girl, a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread; can milk cows and make butter; is obliging and willing, and very clean and neat about her work. Good City reference; will go to any part of the country; wages $6 per month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A hard-working young woman, with good reference, wishes a situation, either in City or country, to do housework; is a good baker of bread and pies; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would not object to a place in the country, or to assist in the chamberwork. Call or address ADVERTISER, No. 658 Broadway, corner of Bond-st., Room No. 21.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, as seamstress in a private family; would do chamberwork or fine washing; no objection to the country; City references given. Call at No. 258 9th-st., corner 1st-av., 2d floor, back room, for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young woman, as seamstress, or assist with the chamberwork, if required. Call for two days at No. 66 East Broadway, 2d floor, front room. City references, if required.

AS GENERAL SERVANT. — SITUATION wanted, by a hard-working but respectable girl, to do general housework; will be found a quiet, deserving girl; knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; will hire for low wages where she can have a quiet, steady home, either in City or country; well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY IN the City or country in want of a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants to take in family washing, either by the month, week or by the dozen; understands all kinds of fluting; gentlemen's shirts done up in the neatest manner. Call at No. 90 Carl-st., near Myrtle av., rear house, Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A VERY highly recommended girl, a situation as first-class laundress; does fluting and shirt ironing in superior style; wages $8; country preferred. Call or address No. 164 East 31st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, seamstress, or maid for a lady; has excellent City references; can be seen for two days at her present employers. Call at No. 38 West 22d-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 25 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., families will find a large selection of first-class help, American, German, Irish, &c., &c. The proprietor being in the business for 8 years, conducts the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Immediate and careful attention to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON EHRIG, Proprietor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages; for City or country; German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welch and other servants. German and French languages spoken by a lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, Protestant, as waitress and chambermaid; can do fine sewing or work needlework; wages not so much an object as a good place; good City reference given. Call or address by note, to MRS. SHEPHERD, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a colored woman as waiter and chambermaid; a good washer and ironer, and with good City references. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st., first floor.

EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES.—WANTed, four or five respectable females, of good address, to sell two or three articles needed in every family. Address BUSINESS, Box. No. 143 Times Office, and circulars will be sent, stating nature of business, terms, &c.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses and will be found obliging and civil; can produce long and satisfactory references. Address P. S. H., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and willing to make himself useful to his employer; he is also a good vegetable gardener. Address J. C., Box No. 196 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A THORough English Protestant, a situation as coachman, can bring good recommendations from his last situations; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Can be seen or heard from at No. 81 4th av., by applying for E. E., for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—NURSE, &c.—WANTed, situations by a man and wife; one as coachman, has a knowledge of gardening and understands waiting perfectly; the other as nurse and seamstress or lady's maid and seamstress; excellent references given. Apply, for two days, at No. 6 Union-court, University-place.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver, and is also experienced in the care of greenhouses; will be willing and obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country references produced. Address, for three days, S. B., Box No, 207 Times Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who can milk; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; has good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER.—A RESPECTABLE single man, fully practised in all the departments of his business; has had 17 years of first-class practice both in this and the old country; highest reference. Address O. P. No. 31 John-st., N. Y.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a clean, active, hardworking young man, a situation to do general work about a farm; can milk cows, and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a very good, careful driver, and understands farming well; good references; wages $8 to $10 per month. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, and Box No. 201 Times Office, in the afternoon.

AS PORTER.—A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English, wants to find a situation as porter, and to make himself useful in a store, wholesale or retail; (dry goods store preferred, having been in the same before;) small wages no objection; the best references, furnished by the first houses in the City. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Box No. 206 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, aged 27 years; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the drug-store, 17th-st. and 4th-av., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call at or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care Thomas Sanders, public caterer and waiter.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a young man, who is lately disengaged, or to travel with a gentleman; has good City references to families whom he has served for some years back; no objection to go in the country. Commands left at Box No. 195 Times Office, addressed J. M., will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, A situation in a private family, restaurant, or hotel; he is a first-class waiter, and can furnish the best references; he speaks French, English, and Spanish. Address, for two days, C. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is leaving his present place on account of the family breaking up. Can offer first-class reference. Address C. C., 130 8th-st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 Times Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO LIVE a short distance in the country; one who understands all kinds of cooking, makes good bread, butter, &c., and is clean in her kitchen, may apply at No. 14 West 14th-st. between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE FOR A BABE six weeks old, a young healthy woman accustomed to children, and who will wash for the lady and babe; references required. Apply at No. 45 7th-av.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: White, 12½c., colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, combs and brushes, at ELGER'S, No. 832 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. Remember ELGER'S.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSE PASTURE.—A FEW HORSES WILL be taken on pasturage. Apply at No. 51 Broad-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 102d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 607 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.-TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THORoughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches, French and music, and who can furnish unexceptionable references, wishes to obtain a home in some family where her services would be received as compensation. Address A. B. C., for one week, Box No. 2,652 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a situation as principal of a thriving academy. Can furnish the best of references respecting his experience and success in such a position. Address, stating terms, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced lady teacher, competent to instruct in nearly every branch which may be required. Best references given. Address Miss DEERING, East Hampton, Mass.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French and drawing, may hear of a good situation in a small school, near the City, by applying to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOSophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 Times Office.

WANTED, A TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCES—One who would like to take an interest in the school preferred. Address,
R. C. FLACK, Cooperstown, N. Y.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, in the above vicinity; location very pleasant and healthy; views extensive; new cottage-house and 70 acres of first-rate land, well watered; good orchard and some woodland; terms very accommodating. Address Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A FARM OF 30 or 40 ACRES LAND in a good state of cultivation, good buildings, &c., within two hours of the City. Address B. W. T., Box No. 113 Times Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River in the beautiful City of Mystic, Conn., consisting of about an acre of ground, six cottage houses, and a splendid mansion, built in the Italian style, all in perfect order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, a large modern-built house, nearly new, with carriage-house and stable, about an acre of ground, abundance of fine fruit, and a view of the Hudson; near the dépôt. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, 20 by 78, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fishponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 Times Office.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.
TERRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

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GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

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CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most ample experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, within two minutes walk of the railroad station; excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good stabling. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. & 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 386 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BROOKLYN BOARD WANTED—BY A single gentleman in a private family where there are no young children, and where he can get an early breakfast. (English or Scotch preferred,) within four blocks of Fulton-av., and between Clinton and Bedford avs. Address, stating terms, J. S., Box No. 144 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., two or three select families and three or four gentlemen can now be accommodated, with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first class. References exchanged.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, and single, with full board or private table, if preferred, to let, desirable accommodations for families seeking board for the Winter. References required.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. Reference exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

WANTED—BY A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE, board, with front parlor and bedroom, (water in room,) in a strictly private family; location between 5th and 8th avs, or near Brooklyn Heights; table must be first class. Address, this day or Thursday, W. H. R., R., Box No. 1,332 Post-office, with price.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, CONsisting of six rooms, communicating upon drawing-room floor, and kitchen. Also a suit of three rooms, (all airy;) handsomely furnished and desirable apartments for genteel families, in the first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d-st. Apply of housekeeper, on the premises.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side. Also, a number of stores on the business avenues. Also, a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., 26 feet front by about 125 feet deep; the stories over the store are being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining buildings. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 46th-st. Office open from morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF STORES NOS. 91 and 93 Chambers-street, 50 feet front, running through to Reade-street 150 feet. Apply on the premises, or to A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, No. 60 Murray-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 33d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEAsant neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,753 Post-office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., two doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2 and from 5 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, of [illegible] Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and [illegible] Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S London and New-York Medical Adviser and [illegible] Guide. (70th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or [illegible] tency, Affections of the bladder and kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the [illegible] organs of the male and female—all their [illegible] weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertising [illegible] recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled [illegible] London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, [illegible] Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; [illegible] son, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from [illegible] to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, [illegible] Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; [illegible]. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rine, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. [illegible], New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, [illegible], South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; [illegible] paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal [illegible] Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a Homeopathic Remedy, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of [illegible] as near a specific as any medicine can be. [illegible] cured many severe cases with from six to [illegible]."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, [illegible] any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE [illegible] University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. [illegible] to his present very convenient suite of offices [illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years his present specialty, (three of which have been at the hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Stricture of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and all diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by S. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 13 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious: it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 121 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWES & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills. Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first sexual surgeon living, continues the cure of diseases and debility at No. [illegible] Broadway. His new Book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. [illegible] Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secrets $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and by stationers generally. JESSE G. [illegible]

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "W[illegible] save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LARGE GLOBES. Address, stating price, &c., P. FARRELL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau-sts.,
New-York,
Buy at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor [illegible], for increasing the supply of Croton water, and constructing the necessary works for accumulating and [illegible] the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment [illegible].

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt, [illegible] Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of [illegible] next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, [illegible] interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's Office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.
W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, July 15, 1861. }

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of [illegible] Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the [illegible] day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purposes, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

WANTED—$9,000, FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, on bond and mortgage on property in Brooklyn, located immediately on and adjacent to Flatbush-av., Warren and Baltic sts., and at this time valued at more than double the amount. Bondsmen unexceptionable. Two lines of City cars run past the property, and the location is in every way desirable. Address BROOKLYN PROPERTY, Box No. 129 Times Office.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$55,000—TO BE DIVIDED.—$12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, and various smaller sums to lend on mortgages of approved City and Brooklyn real estate. Also, $10,000 on farms. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

ERIE RAILWAY COMMON AND PREFERRED STOCK; also the Fractional Scrip Stock and Assessment Scrip, bought and sold by
E. S. MUNROE, No. [illegible] William-st., New-York.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS for investment or payment of duties bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on FRIDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., a large and extensive assortment of patent agricultural implements, comprising mowing-machines, reapers, corn-shellers, grain-cleaners, horse-powers, plows, rakes, hoes, shovels, planters, drills, yokes, and every useful farming implement. Also, seeds of all grains, garden-truck, flowers, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, &c., &c.
CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell, on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, at store No. 116 Fulton-st., the balance of the entire stock, comprising a large assortment of coats, pants, vests, for Summer and Winter wear, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, together with a variety of gent's furnishing goods.
Catalogues will be ready on the morning of the sale.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF fine furniture, at No. 141 Broadway. The above sale is postponed, in consequence of the severe storm, until TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, when it is positively to be sold, without regard to the weather, and will be found worthy the notice of buyers.
WM BROWN, Mortgagee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of Fall goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 740 Broadway, all the furniture contained in the above house, nearly new. Catalogues now ready.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CAUTION IS HEREBY given against receiving or negotiating a BILL OF EXCHANGE, No. 6,606, for £2,000, (two thousand pounds sterling,) drawn Aug. 9, 1861, by H. L. Routh & Sons, to their own order, on Melhuish, Sons & Co., London, at 60 days' sight, as the same has been lost and payment stopped. WOOD & REDMOND, No. 42 Pine-st.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, 10TH INST., A POCKET BOOK, containing about fifty dollars, sundry notes, commutation tickets, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at Brewster & Baldwin's Carriage Repository, No. 788 Broadway, or advising me where to call for it. ALFRED E. SMITH, Bronxville, Westchester County, N. Y. Axle Factory.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht, of 60 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861. }
In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861. }
Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

(If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.
(Place.) (Signed.) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.
(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.
(Signature.) G. H.
To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.
The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER HOWARD AND MERCER STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861. }
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at which time they will be publicly opened, for ten thousand small tents like the French "tente abri," a sample of which may be seen in this office.

The work required in the fabrication of these tents will admit of the employment of women. Employers of that class of operatives are invited to bid accordingly.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, whose names will be given with the bid.

The privilege is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster United States Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861. HENRY A. WASHBURN, Administrator.
au7—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN T. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861. FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix.
mh6—law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.
WM. KUTRUFF, CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20—law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1861.
JOHN M. CHESTER, W. W. CHESTER, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, JR., CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.
mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.
jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861. }
SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.; those whose Stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The transfer books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego.
Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1861.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 10, 1861. }
A DIVIDEND OF $3 PER SHARE HAS been declared on the capital stock of this Company, and is payable at this office on and after Monday, the 12th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NO. 14 FRANKFORT-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEWton Copper Type Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, on demand. SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND. NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,
CHARLES PALMER, Asst Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst. until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12, prox. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
July 10, 1861. ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of STAMMERS & MASON, was mutually dissolved on the 1st day of May last, and the subscriber is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts due the late firm.
HARLEM, Aug. 13, 1861. WILLIAM STAMMERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BENJAMIN H. WOODWORTH is no longer a member of the firm of WILLIAM BARKER & COMPANY, having retired from said firm this day.
New-York, July 15, 1861.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. BIGGS & ROSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—TO LET, THE ICE Cream saloon attached to Disbrow's Skating Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st. Apply on the premises.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. COLLINS, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 6 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows. Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.
Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.
The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¾, and 3¼.
" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Hancox, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.
Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.
Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip, at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5.15, 6:15, 7.15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION 1861
TO
TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14,
THE
STEAMBOAT
SEA-SHORE
WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10:30 A. M.
Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 4:45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.
A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion.
Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.
These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.
The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:
Long Branch, at .... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at .... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.
This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.
To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On the Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, 1861, by the well-known steamboat THOMAS HUNT, Capt. GILMOR. Tickets $1 each, including dinner, which will be served up from 11 to 3 o'clock. A brass and cotillion band will be on board for the amusement of passengers. Bait furnished free. Leave Spring-st. 7:30; Patterson Dock, Jersey City, 7:45; Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 8:15; Broome-st., East River, 8:30; Peck-slip, 8:45; Pier No. 4, North River, 9. No charge for dinner. Bill of fare: Roast beef, roast clams, boiled ham, boiled tongue, boiled codfish, boiled sea bass, fried clams, fried codfish, fried bass, baked codfish, clam chowder, fish chowder. Children under 12 years of age, free.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.
This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE, No. 15 Centre-st. }
TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licenses.
Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.
WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.
ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.
The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. SCOTT, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,
Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR
CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.
FARE.
Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50
The large and commodious sea steamers
DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.
One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.
Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA,
VIA
KEY WEST.
The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. GEO. A. COLE, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.
This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
First Cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
First Cabin to London .... 80 | Steerage to London 33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.
Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, NEIL SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 28th of August. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.
11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.
Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.
Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9.45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3.30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4.15 and 9 15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4 ¼ and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
The manager is happy to be able to announce to his patrons the engagement of the most WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
Ever offered to the people of New-York, a
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF THE SCRIPTURES,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL KINGDOM,
the only animal of the kind ever brought to America, an animal that is worshipped by the Egyptians, and never allowed by the Government to leave the country except as a special favor. These animals are described in the Bible as the
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
MOST RARE AND WONDERFUL
of all the animal creation. They have never been seen out of Egypt except at the Zoological Gardens in London, the Garden of Plants in Paris, and the one now offered to the citizens of this Metropolis; and in each of these cases by the special favor of the Grand Viceroy of Egypt. He will be seen at all hours, every day and evening, attended by his watchful
ARAB KEEPER, SALAAMA,
who exhibits the care and watchfulness of a doting parent for his pet charge.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY.
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR [illegible]
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
The Lecture-room [illegible]
PETITE DRAMA, VAUDEVILLE, BURLESQUE, and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWSON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST.
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
FAREWELL WEEK
Of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.
They depart for England on the 24th inst.
TO-NIGHT,
PAUDEEN O'RAFFERTY,
or
THE IRISHMAN IN NAPLES.
Paudeen .... Mr. Florence.
PEGGY GREEN.
Peggy Green (first time) .... Mrs. Florence.
In which character she will sing "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green," and a German song "Federn und Hüt."
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his Incomparable Troupe,
APPEAR NIGHTLY in SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 180 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!
The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen popular tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—INSTRUMENTAL—"THE STAR Spangled Banner," with brilliant variations by the celebrated German composer, Augustus Cull, 40 cents. "Away with Melancholy," with brilliant variations, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 50 cents. "Comet Schottisch," by Thomas Baker, 25 cents. Vocal: "Drummer Boy of the National Grays," A. Cull. "Why Have My Loved Ones Gone," S. C. Foster, 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance will try new music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REmoved to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $3 to $6 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861. }
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861. }
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.
Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Anderson R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
AUGUST 2, 1861.
EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.
SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County; and said Supervisors of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.
Pursuant to the above extract, [illegible] newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law, prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.
D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NO. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861. }
ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermaster's Department at this depot must be presented at once at this office for settlement. C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

stantial farmer of Ashford, Connecticut, and was the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the KNOWLTON family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution—one, the famous Col. KNOWLTON, who, as Major, commanded the Connecticut boys at the Old Rail Fence, on the left wing of the American Army at Bunker's Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, New-York.

Gen. LYON was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and had remained in the Army ever since, having risen to the rank of Captain in the Second Infantry; and by the recent choice of the Missouri Volunteers, had become their Brigadier-General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, being forty-two years of age. He has had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties, which fitted him so especially for the position he has recently occupied.

His service has been principally upon the frontiers—in the Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. He was with Gen. TAYLOR'S Division during the Mexican campaign, and was brevetted Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," and was wounded at the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. His recent operations in Missouri are too well known to the public to require mention now.

[*The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.*]

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

A messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN arrived at Rolla at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He reports that the advance guard of Gen. LYON met the advance guard of the enemy on Thursday, and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the rebels into the woods. The loss on either side, if any, is not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the north side of the Little York road with the design of drawing out the enemy. Two companies of cavalry went out at 2 o'clock Thursday night and seized four prisoners, twenty head of cattle and four horses. Gen. LYON was trying to draw the rebels into battle.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

From Mr. WELLES, the messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN, we learn the following additional items of news from that point.

The time of the First Iowa Regiment expires on Thursday, but they are determined to remain with Gen. LYON until the issue is decided in that quarter.

According to information received from prisoners, deserters and scouts, the forces of the enemy number about 21,000. Their main body is still encamped on Wilson's Creek, but their advanced guard of cavalry is posted four or five miles nearer. Various methods have been resorted to by Gen. LYON to draw their cavalry into an engagement, but without success. It is thought by some that the rebels are waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. Gen. LYON has no fortifications or intrenchments, but is abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions, and the shop in Springfield is employed day and night making canister shot. Nearly all the women and children have been sent out of the place.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Aug. 12.

FRED. WHIPPLE, a conductor, was shot this morning, at McGirk's, about 6 miles this side of California, while conducting a train of United States soldiers. He was fired at by some one concealed in the woods. The shot took effect in the breast.

Col. MONTGOMERY'S Kansas Regiment was within easy calling distance.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, August 12.

Major MOORE, with a detachment of the Irish Brigade, arrived from Syracuse this evening, bringing in 28 prisoners, captured in Georgetown, Heath's Creek, and in the adjacent country. Most of them were taken with arms in their hands on their way to join MAGOFFIN. The forces sent from here have been unable to find either BOON'S or MAGOFFIN'S Camp. The country is swarming with guerillas, who appear to be emboldened by the news received from the South.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG SUPPRESSED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 12.

A passenger from Richmond, who passed through Knoxville Friday, reports that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, of the Tennessee troops, had suppressed Parson BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig*.

A Louisville paper publishes a letter signed W. J. DEWEY, of New-Orleans, addressed to his cousin, F. A. CROCKER, of New-York, asking if he, DEWEY, could get employment there, and speaking despairingly of future prospects in New-Orleans. This letter was intercepted by the military authorities at Memphis, and returned to the authorities at New-Orleans, who committed DEWEY, and declined taking bail for his appearance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, says the Confederate Congress on Tuesday, was considering a bill for the public defence. It encountered an ill-timed division of opinion. The bill does not provide for a levy of forces, but authorizes the President to employ the military, conformably to the act of the 30th of March, and to accept volunteers not exceeding 400,000.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 7th, says the *S. P. Whitney*, another Boston steamer, came to Newport's News Sunday, and Monday proceeded to sea with her decks filled with troops.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says, 800 have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, and advocates the admission of negro testimony to prove what parties state to these negroes.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner*, of the 9th, says, that EDWARDS, who declared that he would swear to support the Confederate Constitution, was elected from Bradley County to the House by 598 majority, and that the nine members in Lower East Tennessee are Union men.

The Athens (McMiner County) *Post* says it is reported that several companies in that county have been organized to resist the action of Tennessee becoming a member of the Confederacy, and hopes the rumors are without foundation, as the county has a decided majority for the Southern Constitution.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

At last rumor has stated the truth about Gen. WOOL. His things are being packed up, and in a few days the office, which for years has been the head-quarters of the Department of the East, will be vacant. Whether Troy will henceforward contain any such officer as Gen. WOOL, seems a mystery now; but as war has made Fortress Monroe the chiefest point recorded in the old geographical arrangement of this Department, and New-York the most central and convenient *locale* for such a post as Troy was, there is a strong probability that no "General in the Army" will be stationed in the latter town again. Of the posts put down in the last register, soldiers are still stationed in the following:

Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Plattsburgh, N. Y., (occasionally;) Fort Independence, Boston, (head-quarters of one of the new regiments;) West Point, N. Y.; Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island;) Fort Hamilton; Carlisle, Penn., (drilling dépôt for cavalry;) Newport Barracks, Ky., (head-quarters for recruiting in the Department of the West;) Fortress Monroe, (now head-quarters of a separate department;) and Key West, Fla. Barrancas and Moultrie are blotted out, but Pickens and Fort Jefferson make the number the same as usual, as they had no regular military garrisons prior to the war.

Gen. WOOL has been twenty-one years and two months a Brigadier-General. He entered the Army as a full Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, New-York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. SCOTT'S *début* as a Captain of Light Artillery, which took place May 3, 1808. The lives of these men are too well known to require elaboration here. Their names are the first two on the Army Register of 1860, and have opposite them the star (*,) which distinguishes non-graduates of West Point. It is quite likely that the business to be henceforward transacted in connection with the Army here, will be done in the office of Col. SMITH, the Superintendent-in-Chief of all the recruiting offices in the old Department of the East.

It is thought that there will be no more removals from the Civil Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In compliance with our usual custom when changes are made, we print the names of the present heads of the different Departments. They are as follows:

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

H. Jennings, master, Cooper's Department.
J. H. Bulmer, master, Joiner's Department.
R. Steel, master, Carpenter's Department.
W. H. Gale, master, Laborer's Department.
T. Wortman, master, Blacksmith's Department.
S. Johnson, master, Caulker's Department.
D. F. Marshall, Naval Storekeeper, *vice* Mr. Herrick of the *Atlas*, removed.

OLD MASTERS.

P. Turner, Gun Carriage Department.
F. Fox, Block Maker's Department.
J. Orr, Timber Inspector.
J. Brayton, Chief Sail Maker.
J. Carrigan, Boat Builder.
H. Faron, Machinist.
—— Maxwell, Boat Builder.

A detachment of United States Marines arrived in this City yesterday from the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, and were immediately quartered at the Brooklyn Barracks. They were probably sent on to complete the guard for the sailing frigate *Potomac*, now ready for sea in the stream.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12.

A flag of truce came down here from Norfolk this afternoon, bringing a number of released prisoners captured by the rebels at Bull Run.

The following are the names of a number of surgeons who remained with the wounded after our forces fell back, and who were released on their parole:

Edward F. Taylor, First New-Jersey Regiment.
Jacob H. Stewart, First Minnesota Regiment.
Eugene Peugnet, Seventy-first New-York Regiment.
Foster Swift, Eighth New-York Regiment.
Gustavus S. Winston, Eighth New-York Regiment.
Dr. Norvell, Seventh-ninth New-York Regiment.
S. C. Hunkins, Fourth Maine Regiment.
Dr. Allen, Second Maine Regiment.
B. F. Braxton, Fifth Maine Regiment.
Dr. Lewis, Second Wisconsin Regiment.

A Mrs. CURTIS, captured while riding near Falls Church, a resident of Washington, is also here. A number of privates and non-commissioned officers came down, and all proceed to Washington *via* Baltimore to-night.

I learn that Capt. McQUADE, of the New-York Thirty-eighth Regiment, has lost a leg, but is doing well at Richmond.

Col. CORCORAN, of the New-York Sixty-ninth, and Col. WILCOX, of the First Michigan, wounded in the arm, are doing well.

Capt. Rickets, of the artillery, wounded in the leg, is slowly improving. All are at Richmond.

Capt. Shillinglaw, Seventy-ninth Regiment, badly wounded in the thigh, is still alive.

Capt. Jenkins, of the Naval Brigade, captured at Hampton, is at Richmond, shot through the lungs and arm; is doing well.

Mr. Shortliff was shot through the leg; doing well.

Capt. Griffin, Company E, Eighth New-York Regiment, is prisoner at Richmond, doing well.

Benjamin Blink, color bearer of the Eighth Regiment, is there, well.

Lieut. Booth, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, wounded in the leg, is doing well.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12, *via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The event of to-day has been the arrival of a flag of truce from Norfolk, with twenty-two released prisoners-of-war. They comprise the following persons:

Surgeon Eugene Peugnet, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York.
Surgeon Foster Swift, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.
Surgeon Edward T. Taylor, of the First Regiment, New-Jersey.
Surgeon S. C. Thomkins, of the Fourth Regiment, Maine.
Surgeon B. F. Buckstone, of the Fifth Regiment, Maine.
Surgeon William H. Allen, of the Second Regiment, Maine.
Surgeon James M. Lewis, of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin.
Surgeon Gustavus Winston, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.
Surgeon Charles Degraw, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.
Surgeon Norvell, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

These Surgeons remained at Sudley's Church and the stone building after the battle at Bull Run, attending to the wounded, and were taken prisoners.

They remained some at Bull Run and others at Manassas Junction, attending upon the wounded for two weeks after the battle, and were then sent to Richmond. Finally they were released on parole and sent within our lines under a flag of truce *via* Norfolk.

They all declare that they have been most courteously and kindly treated by the military authorities of the Confederate States, and give a most unqualified denial to all the stories of killing or ill treatment of the wounded National soldiers.

Mrs. CURTIS, who went out a day or two after the battle, and was taken prisoner, was also released.

The following men, belonging to different regiments, were released and sent home for kind treatment on the field of battle to Col. GARDNER, of Georgia and other Confederate soldiers:

JAMES COLLINS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York.
Sergeant WATSON A. MALLORY, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York.
JOSIAH W. RICHARDSON, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island.
JAMES COLLINGS, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.
JAMES H. ELDRIDGE, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.
JOHN McCARTY, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.
FREDERICK HOLMES, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.
DE WITT C. SPRAGUE, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut.
GEORGE H. HINCKLEY, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.
CHARLES F. GREENWOOD.

These men were at first confined at Richmond, but when the circumstances under which they were made prisoners became known, they were immediately released and boarded at the hotels.

Their release is unconditional, and in accordance with the promise made by Col. GARDNER on the field of battle.

The returned National Surgeons estimate the number of National prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from ten to twelve hundred.

The Surgeons have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Col. CORCORAN, of the gallant Sixty-ninth, is well.

Capt. RICKETTS, of the United States Artillery, is recovering from his wound.

Congressman ELY sends a letter to President LINCOLN, and is understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug 13.

The name of the soldier killed last night by the sentry was Corporal THOMPSON, Co. B, Eighteenth New-York Regiment, instead of DANIEL NUDDEMHAR.

Lieut. JOHN H. C. HYATT, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal for Alexandria, in place of Capt. VICKERS, resigned.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing three rebel prisoners, well armed and mounted. The prisoners said the Tennessee forces under Gen. PILLOW had relanded at New-Madrid, and that JEFF. THOMPSON contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardeau.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to July 29, has arrived.

Lieut. SMITH, of the Fifth Infantry, went to Chihuahua to recover the Government train, stolen by one KIRK, a wagon master, who was taken prisoner by the Texan troops, and is now at El Paso on parole. It is reported that there are a large number of Texans on their way up to seize Fort Staunton and any Government property they can find.

Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Staunton. They can defend themselves if they have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the National pickets are out fifty miles in every direction.

News had reached Santa Fé that the regulars had been ordered home, if so the Government virtually abandons the Territory to the South, the volunteers being no protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry, and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts, that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the Overland Mail coach and killed the driver, but were finally repulsed, and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing, yesterday, going down the river loaded with United States troops, their destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of the enlistment of the troops now here has expired.

All quiet here.

THE PRIVATEERS.

THE SUMPTER COALING AT CURACOA.

Capt. BOREHAM, of the brig *Sea Foam*, arrived yesterday, informs us that the *Sumter* arrived off Curacoa on the night of the 17th of July, and fired a gun for the fort, but the people of the fort not knowing her national flag, would not allow her to come in until the Governor had been consulted. The *Sumter* then sent an officer with an armed crew ashore to talk with that official as to coming into port, to coal up and refit, which the Governor allowed, against the protest of the United States Consul. She lay at Curacoa for eight days. During the time, the crew had their liberty ashore, and, as Capt. B. says, "raised the devil generally." The Captain of the *Sumter* said he was very sorry he had not arrived three days sooner, as he wanted ice badly—which article Capt. B. had a cargo of, and he had only arrived the day previous. Capt. B. was detained four days waiting the departure of the *Sumter*, which took place on the 24th. He saw no privateers or suspicious vessels on the passage home.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12.

On Saturday night Sergeant TOMPKINS, of Company A, Second Cavalry, was sent out in charge of the pickets, and it was observed that he took with him his entire equipments. After stationing the first picket he disappeared, and has not been heard from. It is stated here that Sergeant TOMPKINS' father and brothers are officers in the Confederate Army, and there is but little doubt expressed but that he has cast his lot among the rebels.

Four refugees from Martinsburgh were brought into camp by Col. GEARY'S pickets, this morning.

There was a report yesterday that the notorious MCDONALD, with 18 rebel cavalry, were in Martinsburgh, pressing men into service, and several Unionists, refusing, were imprisoned. The refugees left to avoid being pressed into the rebel Army. The refugees from Martinsburgh have no knowledge of any large bodies of rebels in that section.

THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

WM. GRAY, FRANK HAVEN and J. AMORY DAVIS, have been chosen a Committee, by the Boston Bank Directors, to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Philadelphia Banks in regard to the Government Loan. The meeting adopted the following instructions to the Committee:

"That the Committee be authorized to say to the gentlemen of the Committee from the New-York and Philadelphia Banks, that in the judgment of the gentlemen here assembled, the banks and bankers of Boston and the State of Massachusetts, and its people, are prepared, ready and willing, and determined, to do all in their power in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the utmost extent of their ability now, henceforth and forever."

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 13.

A number of the heaviest business firms of this City publish a card, to-day, declaring that, having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. BANKS' Command, which information is of great importance to the enemy, they will withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any newspaper continuing to furnish information of military movements.

FROM NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court, was last week expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee, because of his refusal to resign the Judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Marion*, having had her machinery thoroughly overhauled, is now loading Government stores at Pier No. 4, North River. She will depart for Havana in a day or two, touching at Key West to land two thousand barrels provisions.

The steamers *City of New-York*, at Pier No. 9, North River; *Thomas Sparks*, at Pier No. 11, North River; and *Belvidere*, at Pier No. 4, North River, are all loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Florida*, of SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON'S line, was towed to W. H. WEBB'S yard, Monday evening, to be turned into a gunboat.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The remaining portion of the Fire Zouaves who have not already arrived home in squads and irregular companies, were expected to reach here last evening by the late Philadelphia train, but they did not come. Capt. LEWIS C. MEEKS, of Company E, one of the wounded, came on, in company with Lieut. BERRY, and reported that arrangements were made to send them forward by special train to-day, which would leave Washington at 2 o'clock. They number in all about 500 men. Lieut. BERRY has come on to make arrangements for their reception. Some few members of the Scott Life Guard also arrived, having received temporary leave of absence.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This splendid corps is rapidly organizing, under the command of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The reputation of Col. LE GAL as an experienced officer and thorough soldier is well established, and his many friends and admirers will be happy to learn that he is about to lead to battle, in defence of our Union, a regiment of our volunteer soldiery. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the McClellan Rifles is reserved for an officer of the United States Army. On the list of staff and line officers, most of whom have seen active service, either with returned City Regiments or in Europe, we notice the names of Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, of the New-York Seventh Regiment N. G.; and Capt. DE LA PATOURELLE, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Capt. O'BRIEN is well known as a distinguished and elegant writer, and is a near connection of the celebrated Irish patriot, WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. He will doubtless receive numerous offers of enlistment from his countrymen in this City emulous of serving under one bearing so distinguished a name. The regiment has gone into camp at Fort Hill, Staten Island, a most healthy and picturesque locality. The head-quarters in this City are at No. 84 Nassau-street.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO BE PAID OFF.

The following orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No.—The Regiment will be paid off as follows:

Wednesday, August 14—Company A, 9 A. M.; Company K, 10½ A. M.; Company C, 12 M.; Company B, 2 P. M.; Company D, 4 P. M.

Thursday, August 15—Field, Staff and Engineers, 9 A. M.; Company E, 10 A. M.; Company F, 11½ A. M.; Company C, 1 P. M.; Company H, 2 P. M.; Company I, 3 P. M. Commandants of Companies will get their pay-rolls complete from Major SALLADE, Paymaster United States Army, at Metropolitan Hotel, assemble their Companies at their Armories two hours previous to the time of payment, and have their rolls signed, and proceed to the Regimental Head-quarters, No. 594 Broadway, at the hour specified.

By order of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.
FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

COL. J. H. HOBART WARD.

This accomplished officer, who served so well at the battle of "Bull Run," is now in this City. Unlike some other officers who have returned from the "war," he circulates among his former friends in citizens' dress, and makes no boast of his personal achievements, or of those of his men. Without any question, this soldier has exhibited a great degree of prowess, and we take pleasure in reassuring our citizens of his continued interest in the war. He is now recruiting for the Scott Life Guard. Col. WARD was formerly the Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Worth Guard," in this City, under the late Col. W. W. LYON, and afterwards Commissary-General of the State. He is a brave man, and a good soldier. We may expect a good report from the Scott Life Guard, of which he is the honored Colonel.

THE YATES RIFLES.

This regiment last week mustered in four companies, and to-day mustered in another. Col. L. AYER, who is the Commander, is untiring in his exertions to have the regiment second to none. He receives none but able-bodied and respectable young men. Their encampment is at Staten Island, where the officer in command attends specially to their wants. Twenty-five men are yet wanted in Company E, Capt. CONDON; their names will be enrolled in the company's tent in the Park.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment is now nearly complete upon its original basis, 14 companies of 95 men each being recruited and encamped variously: the American companies at Bellevue Garden, Eighty-second-street and East River—the Germans at Elm Park, Bloomingdale Road. These, with the Michigan companies lately added, and those at Cincinnati, make up the full regiment. There are signs, however, that Col. MCREYNOLDS means to recruit a batallion or a brigade, as he has accepted several new companies, recruiting for which is now going on. This regiment has struggled on under great difficulties, never having received any assistance from the State and but $500 from the Defence Committee. The original officers have been compelled to spend very largely from their own pockets for the incidental expenses of recruiting and subsisting the men. We are glad to see that some acknowledgement is being made of their laborious exertions. We noted some days since that a gallant charger was presented to the Colonel by his friends in this City. We are pleased to learn that a thoroughbread "slapping stallion" and equipments has been presented to the First Lieutenant, HENRY HIDDEN, by our distinguished citizen WM. H. WEBB, Esq., and a set of holster and breast pistols by H. M. STEVENS, Esq., of this City.

COL. JOACHIMSSEN'S REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. TURNER is in town, recruiting under the former Assistant United States District-Attorney, P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., at No. 392 Broadway. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN was the Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. JOHN MCKEON, and is a well-recognized, patriotic citizen. "Capt." TURNER is sufficiently known to all men who desire to serve with an accomplished officer.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

There is considerable bad feeling, it is said, in the First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, growing out of the fact that the families of the men who enlisted in New-York have not as yet received any relief, and will not do so, under present arrangements, until the regiment is actually at the seat of war. On the other hand, the families of the men who enlisted in Brooklyn have received relief from the time the regiment entered the service—several weeks ago. This state of things very naturally creates considerable ill feeling. This regiment had more difficulties to contend with probably than any other that has been raised. It was not recognized by either of the War Committees in New-York or Brooklyn, and the only assistance received was from private sources; and in this way aid came in slowly, for there was a vague suspicion that the attempt to raise a regiment would not be successful. The fact that the Colonel, JULIUS ALLEN, has surmounted all these difficulties, and has a full command, fully armed and equipped, would indicate that he is the right man in the right place. This regiment will leave for the seat of war, it is now expected, on Friday or Saturday next.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This regiment—five companies—is now quartered on the magnificent parade-ground at East New-York, where every convenience for camp-life has been provided. Two companies have already been mustered into the service, and three more will be mustered the present week. Several other companies have been organized, and are rapidly filling up. One company of the Sixty-ninth has joined this regiment, and under favorable circumstances, it will be ready for service within two weeks.

THE MCCLELLAN REGIMENT.

Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, late Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, a few days since announced his intention to raise a regiment to be named in honor of Gen. MCCLELLAN; and has already 300 men enrolled. Some of the best officers in the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments have taken hold with Col. BREWSTER, and the prospect now is, that at an early day the corps will be ready for service. The principal office is at the armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets.

PRESENTATION.

The friends of Rev. J. H. PERRY, Colonel of the Continental Guard, have provided him with a horse, fully equipped for field service.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The rolls of this regiment were completed yesterday, and the men will be paid off as soon as the Paymaster gets through with the Seventh Regiment—probably about Friday next. A majority of the Thirteenth are anxious to enter the service again, and many have already enrolled their names in companies soon to leave for the seat of war.

ARMY MOVEMENTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Camp Olden, so named after the respected and popular Governor of the State of New-Jersey, promises soon to be the arena once more of a fine body of troops, as the five regiments now called for by the Government, will begin soon to muster at the camp.

The new troops will be mustered into the service in companies, and not in regiments, as heretofore, the Governor reserving the right to himself of appointing the regimental officers. The camp is about three miles from the State Capital, and is situated in an exceedingly healthy locality. It has undergone no change since the last troops left; but the tents for the soldiers have been kept intact, and are both healthy and comfortable. A large number of companies have already tendered their services to Gov. OLDEN, on behalf of the great Army of the Union; but so far as is necessary, so that no time may be lost in having the five regiments filled up, the three months' volunteers will have the privilege of joining the service again, and will be first accepted.

Gov. OLDEN is losing no time in having the directions from the War Department carried into effect; and the troops will begin to enter the camp now as quickly as they can be formed. The War Department has very wisely and considerately permitted Capt. JAMES H. SIMPSON, of the Engineer Department in the United States Army, to accept of the Colonelcy of one of the regiments. Capt. SIMPSON is a most intelligent and gallant officer, and will reflect credit on whatever corps he is set apart to take the command of. He has been in the service under Gen. BANKS, and is a tried and experienced officer. Gen. PEARCE, of Morris, is spoken of as likely to be Colonel of another regiment, whilst there is no doubt whatever but Col. BAKER, of Sussex city, and Col. JOHNSON, of Trenton, will also fill similar positions.

New-Jersey, when these five regiments are now mustered into the National Army, will have contributed its quota of twelve fine regiments to the support of the great Army of the Union, and of the flag of the country and Constitution.

Mozart Hall and Mr. Breckinridge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of the New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that a Committee was appointed by the Mozart Hall Party to wait upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, at Baltimore, and invite him to visit New-York, &c., contained in the TIMES of this day, is totally void of foundation. No such Committee has been appointed; nor has the Mozart Hall General Committee, directly or indirectly, had any correspondence with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE since the last Presidential election. The whole statement is a fabrication. I am, very respectfully,

G. C. GENET, Vice-Chairman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1861.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou 87⅞	10 Continental Bank.. 70
6,000 do. 88	70 Pacific M. S. Co.... 76
2,000 U. S. 6s, '67 86¾	100 do..........s10 75½
1,000 do. 87	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.. 40½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '71..Reg 80	50 do. 40¾
2,000 U. S. 5s, '65 86	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R. 58
3,000 Treas. 10 3-4 ⅌c. N. 101	25 do. 58¾
10,000 Treas. 6 ⅌c. 2 Year 96	215 N. Y. C. R. E. D. opg 74¼
4,100 do. 96½	130 do..........p&c 74¼
1,500 Ohio State 6s, '86. 92½	25 do..........s30 73¾
2,000 Michigan 6s 80	600 Erie Railway 26
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. 45½	17 Erie Railway Pref.. 45
12,000 do. 45¼	7 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b60 29
5,000 Va. St. 6s.....s30 53	43 do..........b60 29¾
1,000 do. 54	9 Panama Railroad..108
8,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 44¼	50 Ill. Cen. R. scrip..s10 64¼
5,000 do.........s10 44	100 do. 64½
74,000 do. 44¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R.....c 66
2,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. J. R. 45¼	50 do..........s3 65¾
1,000 Cal State 7s 76½	50 do. 66
10,000 Brkl'n. C. W. Ln. 100	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.... 30
2,000 Hud. R. R. 1 M. 102½	600 do..........b60 30
2,000 L. E. & W. 2d M. B. 28	600 do. 29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 80	50 N. Y. C. R. ex.d.p.&c. 74¼
10,000 N. Carolina St. 6s 66½	200 do..........opg 74¼
3,000 Michigan 6s 80	50 Erie Railway Pref. 45
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s 64	10 Hudson River R.... 34
5,000 California St. 7s.. 76½	50 do. 33½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 44¼	50 Harlem Railroad... 10½
1,000 M. & I. H. & St. J. R. 45½	100 do. 10¾
15,000 N. Y. State 6s, '68. 101	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 64½
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bds. 72	50 do......s10 64½
3,000 M. So. S. Fund Bs. 74	50 Gal. & Chi. R...... 66¼
70 Pacific M. Stm. Co.. 76½	500 Clev. & Tol. R..... 29¾
25 do........s30 75½	200 do..........b15 29¾
50 do. 76¾	50 Chi., Bur. & Quin. R 58
100 Erie Railway 26½	

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

There was generally a tame market for Stocks to-day, owing in part to the rain storm, and partly to the undetermined details of the Government negotiation now going on with the New-York Banks. The last-named difficulty will probably be removed in a day or two, as the Select Committee of Bankers have been industriously engaged nearly the whole day in perfecting a report to be made to their constituents to-morrow. There is a more assured feeling to-day than yesterday that the Government will be cordially accommodated in and between the three great Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, by their Banking Corporations acting in accord; first, in advancing upon the Treasury Notes and Funded Stocks of the United States, as authorized by recent Loan Act, and then in distributing the same to their own dealers and the public. Indeed, we learn at a late hour this afternoon that the Select Committee have unanimously agreed upon a report and plan to this effect, to be submitted to-morrow to a general meeting of the Associated Banks; the scheme contemplating no less than *fifty millions* as the first advance to the Treasury, to be distributed per capital between the three cities. Meanwhile, however, we may remark that while the slightest doubt remained to-day of the success of some such arrangement, the market for Stocks of all descriptions, which sympathizes, of course, in a strong measure with the Government credit in times like the present, was held in suspense, and the business done to-day in the speculative Shares was unusually light, and only of a moderate nature in Government or State Stocks. Late in the afternoon the rumors by telegraph from St. Louis of the defeat of the Union Army near Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. LYON, created considerable excitement, and caused a decline on the Street of ½ ⅌ cent. on the Railway Shares, the same on Tennessee Sixes and full 1 ⅌ cent. on Missouris. New-York Central sold at 74; Missouris at 43 ⅌ cent., at about which rates they ultimately closed, and other descriptions about as follows:

Central..........ex d. 73¾	Toledo.......... 29
Erie.......... 26	Mich. Central.......... 42
Missouris.......... 43	Mich. Guaranteed.......... 29
Tennessees.......... 45	Panama.......... 107
Galena.......... 65½	Pacific.......... 76
Rock Island.......... 39¾	Illinois Central.......... 64
Treasury Notes.......... 96½	Hudson.......... 33½

The biddings of yesterday upon Bank shares were firmly sustained to-day; Citizens' advanced from 62 to 80 ⅌ cent.

Manhattan.......... 115	American Exchange.... 74½
Mechanics'.......... 90	Bank of the Republic.. 85
Union.......... 88	Metropolitan.......... 83
City.......... 109	Citizens'.......... 80
Phenix.......... 83	Market.......... 75
Butchers' and Drovers. 100	Continental.......... 69
Mechanics' & Traders'. 100	Importers' & Traders'.. 90
State of New-York.... 75	Broadway.......... 100
Commerce.......... 76	Ocean.......... 70
Mercantile.......... 100	

The Railway mortgages were also firm. The bids for Hudson firsts were advanced 1½; for Michigan Centrals 1¼; for Michigan Southern seconds 2@2½, and for Hannibal and St. Joseph 1½ ⅌ cent. Other descriptions were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes.... 92½	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. firsts.... 78¼
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64. 100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds. 60¼
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76. 100	Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. ass. bds. 50
N. Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '76.......... 101	N. Indiana firsts.......... 79¼
Erie firsts, '68.......... 102½	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68 71¼
Erie seconds, '59.......... 99	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c. 73½
Erie seconds, ex. '79.... 96½	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75. 89½
Erie thirds, '83.......... 84	Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 80½
Erie fourths, '80.......... 72	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.. 38½
Erie fifths, '88.......... 62	Chi. & N. W. seconds.. 14
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie firsts.......... 70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts... 31
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69. 102½	N. J. Cen. firsts.......... 103
Hud. R. thirds, '75.......... 79½	Gal. & Chic. firsts.......... 97½
Harlem firsts, 1869-73.. 96	Lake E. & Wabash firsts 61½
Harlem thirds, '68.......... 70	L. E. & Wabash seconds. 29
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old.......... 95	Del. Lack. & Wes. firsts. 96
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅌ c '82.. 97	Del. Lack. & W. seconds 88
	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.... 73
	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bds.... 92½

The decline in Foreign Exchange to 107@107½ ⅌ cent. for Bankers' bills, brought forward buyers for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow, and a pretty free business was done, at or within these figures. A leading signature was taken at 107½ ⅌ cent. early in the day, while at the close of the mail the rates were a shade firmer. The whole range of Bankers' bills is quoted 107@107½ ⅌ cent.; Merchant bills, 105½@107 ⅌ cent. The following is a comparative table of exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 13:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week....	$1,574,468	$1,894,058	$1,587,985
Prev. reported...	38,876,989	52,932,857	78,431,469
Since Jan. 1...	$40,451,457	$54,826,915	$40,019,454

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug. 10, 1861.	Season to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....	22,961	376,947
Pennsylvania Coal Company..	22,246	337,997
Total tons..........	45,207	714,944
In corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....	12,591	254,257
Pennsylvania Coal Company..	27,891	354,324
Total tons..........	40,482	608,581

The California steamer with the mail and treasure of the 21st July from San Francisco, arrived this forenoon. The following is the Specie list:

H. Straus	$8,600	R. Morrison & Co.	$7,000
Am. Ex. Bank	100,000	J. F. Coghill	2,600
Wells, Fargo & Co.	180,000	Jennings & Brewster	10,000
Jas. Lee & Co.	1,900	Eugene Kelly	143,000
Harbech & Co.	3,450	W. Heller & Co.	5,000
Ballin & Sander	17,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	43,480
Order	22,520	J. Strauss Bros.	25,000
H. Cohen & Co.	21,000	Hadden & Williams	4,250
Naylor & Co.	6,081	R. Meader	9,500
Metropolitan Bank	75,643	James Hunter & Co.	6,000
Kirby, Byrne & Co.	9,000	J. Heller & Bros.	7,400
W. Seligmann & Co.	32,000	C. C. Baker	5,896
F. Baker	20,000	Baker & Morrill	3,000
George Tuttle	6,000	Houston & Hastings	12,000
M. E. Hawley	4,000	J. B. Newton & Co.	23,489
Z. Enstein & Bro.	15,000	R. Patrick	43,000
Neustadter Brothers	12,500	Scholl Brothers	15,409
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	17,500	J. G. Parker & Son	5,000
P. Naylor	3,000	Order	700
Handy & Everett	1,000	W. H. Davis & Co.	637.75
B. Howard & Sons	700	S. N. Henriques	449.56
Total			$944,568

Mr. Secretary CHASE remains in the City until to-morrow evening or Thursday morning. He had a pleasant meeting this afternoon at the Bank of Commerce, with the Select Committee, after they had agreed upon the details of their Report on the Government negotiation. He was subsequently to dine with one of our private Bankers up town, and afterwards to meet with the Committee again at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 12.	LOANS. Aug. 5.	SPECIE. Aug. 12.	SPECIE. Aug. 5.
Philadelphia	$3,356,000	$3,364,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	2,836,466	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech.	4,116,790	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	1,463,000	1,500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics'	1,497,070	1,504,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties	1,196,000	1,175,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	831,023	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington	599,857	617,062	164,770	[illegible]
Penn Township	592,361	614,911	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	1,305,562	1,298,510	559,749	[illegible]
Man. & Mech.	1,014,060	990,100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commerce	655,865	677,401	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	1,863,556	1,967,819	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	486,504	493,617	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	420,673	425,375	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	602,307	614,564	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	373,706	381,564	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	347,000	346,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	306,200	297,700	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	24,064,070	24,211,827	$6,796,[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 12.	DEPOSITS. Aug. 5.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 12.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 5.
Philadelphia	$1,771,000	$1,796,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
North America	2,123,819	2,129,960	[illegible]	[illegible]
Farmers & Mech	3,322,678	3,609,254	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	786,600	788,000	96,000	[illegible]
Mechanics'	713,568	713,900	120,310	[illegible]
N. Liberties	896,000	890,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark	669,018	667,818	67,230	[illegible]
Kensington	411,921	407,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township	470,943	468,237	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western	1,123,539	1,067,962	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. & Mech	530,572	501,950	61,119	[illegible]
Commerce	530,066	567,600	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard	767,248	834,422	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	349,817	358,857	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation	192,209	205,559	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	353,708	321,760	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth	165,411	170,981	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	231,000	231,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	169,600	173,000	32,000	[illegible]
Total	15,568,024	15,941,861	$2,074,[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregates of the Bank statements compared with those of the previous week as follows:

	Aug. 12.	Aug. 5.	[illegible]
Capital Stock	$11,811,630	$11,810,630	
Loans	24,064,070	24,211,827	Dec. [illegible]
Specie	6,796,140	6,143,321	Inc. [illegible]
Due from other B'ks.	1,137,533	[illegible]	Dec. [illegible]
Due to other Banks..	2,767,679	2,719,489	Inc. [illegible]
Deposits	15,568,024	15,941,861	Dec. [illegible]
Circulation	2,074,009	2,058,514	Inc. [illegible]

A Yacht Wrecked and Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The yacht *Wave*, with four young men from this city, was wrecked outside the harbor last night. Three of them were drowned, viz.: JAMES GORDON, of the firm of GORDON & MCKAY, of this city; FRANCIS MORTON, ex-Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and JAMES MITCHELL.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms, but is understood to be at 92c. CORN is in good demand; sales 85,000 bushels at 35c. OATS [illegible] at 25c. WHISKY nominal at 15¼c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—56,000 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT 1c. better; sales No. 1 at 75c.@76c., and No. 2 at 72c. in store. CORN—Small advance; sales, mixed 26½c.@27½c. afloat. *Receipts*—4,500 bbls. Flour; 66,000 bushels Wheat; 177,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat; 84,000 bushels Corn; 12,500 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS advanced. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT has advanced 3c. Sales of 600 bush. Kentucky white at $1 30; red, $1 15 @$1 18. CORN 52c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@18½c.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Capital	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—J. M. Johnson and family, Capt. Simpson and family, Mrs. M. Townsend and servant, S. T. Leet and family, L. Parsons, E. C. Drake, N. W. Hastings, E. Bloch, Judge Munson, S. A. Wood, J. C. Williams, B. Nordheimer, George Fall, D. N. Barney and family, Mrs. Coolbury, Mrs. E. M. Sawyer, Mrs. Mary J. Gilles, S. W. Folsom and sister, Miss T. Campbell, Mrs. Nelson and child, Miss F. J. Dolliver, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Lucy and child, M. Howe, H. H. [illegible] and wife, George Tuttle, Mrs. H. McRae, R. P. Gray, Major Augur and family, R. S. Ellis, R. G. Mosby, R. G. [illegible], R. C. Buckalew and family, E. Smith and son, Lieut. Van Zandt, M. Porter, E. Fithin, W. H. Eckett, J. L. Fry, A. C. Warden, J. M. Pyle, A. Rose, J. Satus and wife, Jas. Dowd, W. E. Jenkins, J. D. Spelman, E. Garvin and family, J. L. Bell, T. R. Brown, James M. McLeod, J. H. Fisher, E. H. Johnson, Mr. Bigelow, Wm. Carson, E. L. Whiting, J. H. Hammond, and 90 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets.... 11 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov. Island. 2 20 | Hell Gate.... 3 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Gusto, Radonovich, Cork and a market, W. Salem.

Brigs King Brothers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray; Balear, Ruiz, Tampico.

Schooners Cornelia, Coaps, Philadelphia; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with California mails and $941,081 73 in treasure, to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Thomas Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Bark Dispatch, (of St. Vincent's,) Fader, St. Vincent's Aug. 1, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Curacoa 15 ds., with salt to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Southern Belle, Morris, Demerara July 29, in ballast to master. Aug. 26, lat. 37, lon. 69, saw a vessel's mast standing about ten feet out of water, apparently with rigging attached. Aug. 7, 75 miles N. of Bermuda, passed a bark, strg. S. E., showing the American flag, with signal red and white, or white with red letter H in the centre.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 18 ds., with plaster to D. R. DeWolff.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Acklam, Ray, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to the Atlantic Dock Co.

SAILED—Aug. 12, steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E.

Spoken, &c.

Arnon—schr., of Eastport, Aug. 1, going into Vera Cruz.

Rambler—ship, of Boston, from Vera Cruz, for Falmouth, England, Aug. 1, off Vera Cruz.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, July 27, brig Patterson, and sld. same day for St. Thomas.

ASPINWALL—Arr., July 26, Am. bark [illegible], New-York; 27th, Am. brig E. Drummond, [illegible]; Am. ship Zenas Coffin, Newport, Wales; 30th, Am. bark [illegible]rene, New-York; Aug. 2, Am. bark Xantho, do.

Sailed—July 26, Am. brig Beronda, Cuba; 26th, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; Am. schr. Joseph Webster, Cuba; 27th, Am. schr. May Queen, Boston.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at *Times* Office.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—PARR'S CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos. K. F. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S, Price $35 each.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.

NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

stantial farmer of Ashford, Connecticut, and was the descendant, paternally and maternally, of families who were distinguished for intellect and integrity of character. His mother was of the KNOWLTON family, which produced two of the distinguished officers of the Revolution—one, the famous Col. KNOWLTON, who, as Major, commanded the Connecticut boys at the old Rail Fence, on the left wing of the American Army at Bunker's Hill, and was afterwards killed at the battle of Harlem Heights, New-York.

Gen. LYON was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in 1841, and had remained in the Army ever since, having risen to the rank of Captain in the Second Infantry; and by the recent choice of the Missouri Volunteers, had become their Brigadier-General. He was in the prime of life as a military commander, being forty-two years of age. He has had great experience in his profession, especially in the rougher duties, which fitted him so especially for the position he has recently occupied.

His service has been principally upon the frontiers—in the Florida, Texas, California, Oregon, Kansas, and other Indian and border wars. He was with Gen. SCOTT's Division during the Mexican campaign, and was brevetted Aug. 20, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," and was wounded at the Belen Gate of the City of Mexico, Sept. 13, 1847. His recent operations in Missouri are too well known to the public to require mention now.

POSTSCRIPT.

WEDNESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

In consequence of the recent special trains on the Southwest Branch, and the extensive preparations made here for sending reinforcements to Gen. SIEGEL, no train came from Rolla to-night. Nothing further has been received from Springfield.

The Police-office was taken possession of thi evening by the United States authorities, and especial orders issued to place the Home Guards under arms at the various armories, to be prepared for any emergency. The city is quiet now, and no apprehensions of disturbance are felt.

It is understood that Gen. FREMONT will declare martial law to-morrow.

A loan of $250,000 was effected from our banks to-day by Gen. FREMONT.

Heavy siege guns are being mounted to command the various approaches to the city.

It is stated that Gen. SIEGEL would have lost another gun had he not compelled the prisoners to drag it off the field.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE, KY.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 12.

A dispatch says that a land slide occurred Sunday night at 10 o'clock, about 17 miles from Richmond, on the Manassas route. Eight cars containing soldiers were smashed and shivered to pieces. Two companies from Louisville were the principal sufferers.

Nothing has been publicly done by the Confederate Congress, to-day.

Returns from Tennessee show a majority for the Confederate Constitution of 52,000, and for Gov. HARRIS of about 30,000. In the First District, Mr. NELSON is elected to both the National and Confederate Congress, by a large majority. In the Third District, MEEKER received 7,062 votes for the Confederate Congress, and 2,045 for the National Congress.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 10th, says, that Gens. LEE and ROSENCRANS attempted to get the advantage of each other in an advance position, and a battle ensued. Forty Nationals were killed, but the Confederates met with but little loss. Gen. LEE had two, and Gen. ROSENCRANS four regiments. Gen. LEE afterward commenced fortifying the pass he had gained near Big Spring, in Pocahontas County, fifteen miles from Huntersville, whtch commands the turnpike from Randolph to the Lewisburgh and Central road.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes extracts from private letters from Tampa, dated Aug. 1, which say that the schooner *Wanderer*, which had been captured by the National fleet, brings news of the capture last night of the United States steamer *Crusader* by the Confederates.

NASHVILLE, Tenn, Monday, Aug. 12.

Gov. HARRIS orders all the firearms and swords belonging to thg State ot Tennessee to be collected by constables and sent to the military authorities at Nashville, Knoxville or Memphis.

The Richmond *Examiner* endeavors to convey the impression that the National troops burned Hampton.

Yellow Fever is raging at Vera Cruz.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Tuesday, August 13.

DOWER's Warehouse, wherein the Government had stored contraband goods, was burglariously entered last night, and pistols and other arms stolen.

The Charleston *Evening News* has suspended. Most of the other Southern papers have raised the prices.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, August 13.

It is reported here that the two regiments composing Camp Boone, Tenn., have received orders to proceed to Virginia.

The Savannah *Republican* publishes a memorial protesting against Southerners purchasing Confederate stores in Northern markets during the hostilities.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that Gov. HARRIS is informed that Gen. FREMONT was preparing, with 25,000 men, to operate against Gen. PILLOW, at New Madrid, Missouri. Gov. HARRIS said he could put 50,000 picked men into the field in a few days, and would reinforce Gen. PILLOW.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

At last rumor has stated the truth about Gen. WOOL. His things are being packed up, and in a few days the office, which for years has been the head-quarters of the Department of the East, will be vacant. Whether Troy will henceforward contain any such officer as Gen. WOOL, seems a mystery now; but as war has made Fortress Monroe the chiefest point recorded in the old geographical arrangement of this Department, and New-York the most central and convenient *locale* for such a post as Troy was, there is a strong probability that no "General in the Army" will be stationed in the latter town again. Of the posts put down in the last register, soldiers are still stationed in the following:

Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Plattsburgh, N. Y., (occasionally;) Fort Independence, Boston, (head-quarters of one of the new regiments;) West Point, N. Y.; Fort Columbus, (Governor's Island;) Fort Hamilton; Carlisle, Penn., (drilling dépôt for cavalry;) Newport Barracks, Ky., (head-quarters for recruiting in the Department of the West;) Fortress Monroe, (now head-quarters of a separate department;) and Key-West, Fla. Barrancas and Moultrie are blotted out, but Pickens and Fort Jefferson make the number the same as usual, as they had no regular military garrisons prior to the war.

Gen. WOOL has been twenty-one years and two months a Brigadier-General. He entered the Army as a full Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, New-York, on the 14th of April, 1812, just four years after Gen. SCOTT's *début* as a Captain of Light Artillery, which took place May 3, 1808. The lives of these men are too well known to require elaboration here. Their names are the first two on the Army Register of 1860, and have opposite them the star (*,) which distinguishes non-graduates of West Point. It is quite likely that the business to be henceforward transacted in connection with the Army here, will be done in the office of Col. SMITH, the Superintendent-in-Chief of all the recruiting offices in the old Department of the East.

It is thought that there will be no more removals from the Civil Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In compliance with our usual custom when changes are made, we print the names of the present heads of the different Departments. They are as follows:

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

H. Jennings, master, Cooper's Department.
J. R. Bulmer, master, Joiner's Department.
R. Steel, master, Carpenter's Department.
W. H. Gale, master, Laborer's Department.
T. Wortman, master, Blacksmith's Department.
S. Johnson, master, Caulker's Department.
D. F. Marshall, Naval Storekeeper, *vice* Mr. Herrick of the *Atlas*, removed.

OLD MASTERS.

P. Turner, Gun Carriage Department.
F. Fox, Block Maker's Department.
J. Orr, Timber Inspector.
J. Brayton, Chief Sail Maker.
J. Carrigan, Boat Builder.
H. Faron, Machinist.
—— Maxwell, Boat Builder.

A detachment of United States Marines arrived in this City yesterday from the Charlestown, Mass., Navy-yard, and were immediately quartered at the Brooklyn Barracks. They were probably sent on to ocmplete the guard for the sailing frigate *Potomac*, now ready for sea in the stream.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

ARRIVAL OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 12, via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The event of to-day has been the arrival of a flag of truce from Norfolk, with twenty-two released prisoners-of-war. They comprise the following persons:

Surgeon Eugene Peugnet, of the Seventy-first Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Foster Swift, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Edward T. Taylor, of the First Regiment, New-Jersey.

Surgeon S. C. Thomkins, of the Fourth Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon B. F. Buckstone, of the Fifth Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon William H. Allen, of the Second Regiment, Maine.

Surgeon James M. Lewis, of the Second Regiment, Wisconsin.

Surgeon Gustavus Winston, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Charles Degraw, of the Eighth Regiment, New-York.

Surgeon Norvell, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

These Surgeons remained at Sudley's Church and the stone building after the battle at Bull Run, attending to the wounded, and were taken prisoners.

They remained some at Bull Run and others at Manassas Junction, attending upon the wounded for two weeks after the battle, and were then sent to Richmond. Finally they were released on parole and sent within our lines under a flag of truce *via*, Norfolk.

They all declare that they have been most courteously and kindly treated by the military authorities of the Confederate States, and give a most unqualified denial to all the stories of killing or ill treatment of the wounded National soldiers.

Mrs. CURTIS, who went out a day or two after the battle, and was taken prisoner, was also released.

The following men, belonging to different regiments, were released and sent home for kind treatment on the field of battle to Col. GARDNER, of Georgia, and other Confederate soldiers:

JAMES COLLINS, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York.

Sergeant WATSON A. MALLORY, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, New-York.

JOSIAH W. RICHARDSON, of the First Regiment, Rhode Island.

JAMES COLLINGE, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.

JAMES H. ELDRIDGE, of the Second Regiment, Rhode Island.

JOHN MCCARTY, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.

FREDERICK HOLMES, of the First Regiment, Connecticut.

DE WITT C. SPRAGUE, of the Second Regiment, Connecticut.

GEORGE H. HINCKLEY, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, New-York.

CHARLES F. GREENWOOD.

These men were at first confined at Richmond, but when the circumstances under which they were made prisoners became known, they were immediately released and boarded at the hotels.

Their release is unconditional, and in accordance with the promise made by Col. GARDNER on the field of battle.

The returned National Surgeons estimate the number of National prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from ten to twelve hundred.

The Surgeons have full lists of the wounded prisoners, and of the wounded who died in the hospitals after the battle.

Col. CORCORAN, of the gallant Sixty-ninth, is well.

Capt. RICKETTS, of the United States Artillery, is recovering from his wound.

Congressman ELY sends a letter to President LINCOLN, and is understood to be decidedly in favor of recognizing the Southern Confederacy so far as an exchange of prisoners is concerned.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug 13.

The name of the soldier killed last night by the sentry was Corporal THOMPSON, Co. B, Eighteenth New-York Regiment, instead of DANIEL NUDERHEAD.

Lieut. JOHN H. C. HYATT, of the Thirty-second New-York Regiment, has been appointed Provost-Marshal for Alexandria, in place of Capt. VICKERS, resigned.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Three scouts returned this evening from Charleston, Mo., bringing three rebel prisoners, well armed and mounted. The prisoners said the Tennessee forces under Gen. PILLOW had relanded at New-Madrid, and that JEFF. THOMPSON contemplates an immediate attack on Cape Girardean.

THE PRIVATEERS.

THE SUMPTER COALING AT CURACOA.

Capt. BORRHAM, of the brig *Sea Foam*, arrived yesterday, informs us that the *Sumter* arrived off Curacoa on the night of the 17th of July, and fired a gun for the fort, but the people of the fort not knowing her national flag, would not allow her to come in until the Governor had been consulted. The *Sumter* then sent an officer with an armed crew ashore to talk with that official as to coming into port, to coal up and refit, which the Governor allowed, against the protest of the United States Consul. She lay at Curacoa for eight days. During the time, the crew had their liberty ashore, and, as Capt. B. says, "raised the devil generally." The Captain of the *Sumter* said he was very sorry he had not arrived three days sooner, as he wanted ice badly—which article Capt. B. had a cargo of, and he had only arrived the day previous. Capt. B. was detained four days waiting the departure of the *Sumter*, which took place on the 24th. He saw no privateers or suspicious vessels on the passage home.

THE BOSTON BANKS.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

WM. GRAY, FRANK HAVEN and J. AMORY DAVIS, have been chosen a Committee, by the Boston Bank Directors, to confer with the Committees of the New-York and Philadelphia Banks in regard to the Government Loan. The meeting adopted the following instructions to the Committee:

"That the Committee be authorized to say to the gentlemen of the Committee from the New-York and Philadelphia Banks, that in the judgment of the gentlemen here assembled, the banks and bankers of Boston and the State of Massachusetts, and its people, are prepared, ready and willing, and determined, to do all in their power in view of their duty to themselves, their trusts and their country, to aid it in suppressing the present rebellion by furnishing men and money to the utmost extent of their ability now, henceforth and forever."

FROM NASHVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Judge CATRON, of the Supreme Court, was last week expelled from Nashville by the Vigilance Committee, because of his refusal to resign the Judgeship. He was obliged to leave his wife in Nashville on account of her sickness.

THE PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLICATION OF WAR NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, August 13.

A number of the heaviest business firms of this City publish a card, to-day, declaring that, having seen in the daily papers a statement of the number of regiments in Gen. BANKS' Command, which information is of great importance to the enemy, they will withdraw their subscriptions and advertisements from any newspaper continuing to furnish information of military movements.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-MEXICO.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Santa Fé mail, with dates to July 29, has arrived.

Lieut. SMITH, of the Fifth Infantry, went to Chihuahua to recover the Government train, stolen by one KIRK, a wagon master, who was taken prisoner by the Texan troops, and is now at El Paso on parole. It is reported that there are a large number of Texans on their way up to seize Fort Staunton and any Government property they can find.

Preparations have been made to receive them at Fort Staunton. They can defend themselves if they have no artillery, and they will never get near enough to do any damage, as the National pickets are out fifty miles in every direction.

News had reached Santa Fé that the regulars had been ordered home, if so the Government virtually abandons the Territory to the South, the volunteers being no protection to the inhabitants.

Fort Fillmore is now garrisoned by 13 companies of regulars, 10 of infantry, and 3 of dragoons. The regulars are under marching orders as soon as the volunteers can relieve them.

The Apache Indians are troublesome, they thinking because the United States troops have abandoned some of their posts, that it is left open to them to murder and steal. They have attacked the Overland Mail coach and killed the driver, but were finally repulsed, and the coach went on.

Two steamboats passed our landing, yesterday, going down the river loaded with United States troops, their destination supposed to be Lexington, as the time of the enlistment of the troops now here has expired.

All quiet here.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12.

On Saturday night Sergeant TOMPKINS, of Company A, Second Cavalry, was sent out in charge of the pickets, and it was observed that he took with him his entire equipments. After stationing the first picket he disappeared, and has not been heard from. It is stated here that Sergeant TOMPKINS' father and brothers are officers in the Confederate Army, and there is but little doubt expressed but that he has cast his lot among the rebels.

Four refugees from Martinsburgh were brought into camp by Col. GEARY's pickets, this morning.

There was a report yesterday that the notorious MCDONALD, with 18 rebel cavalry, were in Martinsburgh, pressing men into service, and several Unionists, refusing, were imprisoned. The refugees left to avoid being pressed into the rebel Army. The refugees from Martinsburgh have no knowledge of any large bodies of rebels in that section.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, August 13.

Six prisoners, taken at the Point of Rocks, were sent hence to-day, under guard, for Fort McHenry, it is supposed.

Various reports are circulating in the camps that the rebel militia is collecting in various points in Upper Virginia.

A regiment was at Sheppardstown on Sunday, and the encampment visible from the Maryland Heights.

There is great activity at Head-quarters.

Maryland Secessionists continue to be brought in for prowling along the lines. Some important arrests have been made.

No attack is anticipated at present from the enemy.

The work on the bridge is progressing. The structure will be passable shortly.

The general health in the camps is good.

The weather is rainy and somewhat cooler.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The steamship *Marion*, having had her machinery thoroughly overhauled, is now loading Government stores at Pier No. 4, North River. She will depart for Havana in a day or two, touching at Key West to land two thousand barrels provisions.

The steamers *City of New-York*, at Pier No. 9, North River; *Thomas Sparks*, at Pier No. 11, North River; and *Belvidere*, at Pier No. 4, North River, are all loading stores for Washington.

The steamer *Florida*, of SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON's line, was towed to W. H. WEBB's yard, Monday evening, to be turned into a gunboat.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

The remaining portion of the Fire Zouaves who have not already arrived home in squads and irregular companies, were expected to reach here last evening by the late Philadelphia train, but they did not come. Capt. LEWIS C. MEEKS, of Company E, one of the wounded, came on, in company with Lieut. BERRY, and reported that arrangements were made to send them forward by special train to-day, which would leave Washington at 2 o'clock. They number in all about 500 men. Lieut. BERRY has come on to make arrangements for their reception. Some few members of the Scott Life Guard also arrived, having received temporary leave of absence.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE M'CLELLAN RIFLES.

This splendid corps is rapidly organizing, under the command of Col. EUGENE LE GAL, late of the Fifty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. M. The reputation of Col. LE GAL as an experienced officer and thorough soldier is well established, and his many friends and admirers will be happy to learn that he is about to lead to battle, in defence of our Union, a regiment of our volunteer soldiery. The Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the McClellan Rifles is reserved for an officer of the United States Army. On the list of staff and line officers, most of whom have seen active service, either with returned City Regiments or in Europe, we notice the names of Capt. FITZJAMES O'BRIEN, of the New-York Seventh Regiment N. G.; and Capt. DE LA PATOURELLE, of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Capt. O'BRIEN is well known as a distinguished and elegant writer, and is a near connection of the celebrated Irish patriot, WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. He will doubtless receive numerous offers of enlistment from his countrymen in this City emulous of serving under one bearing so distinguished a name. The regiment has gone into camp at Fort Hill, Staten Island, a most healthy and picturesque locality. The head-quarters in this City are at No. 84 Nassau-street.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT TO BE PAID OFF.

The following orders have been promulgated:

HEAD-QUARTERS TWELFTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. T., No. 594 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 13, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No.—The Regiment will be paid off as follows:

Wednesday, August 14—Company A, 9 A. M.; Company K, 10½ A. M.; Company C, 12 M.; Company B, 2 P. M.; Company D, 4 P. M.

Thursday, August 15—Field, Staff and Engineers, 9 A. M.; Company E, 10 A. M.; Company F, 11½ A. M.; Company C, 1 P. M.; Company H, 2 P. M.; Company I, 3 P. M. Commandants of Companies will get their pay-rolls complete from Major SALLADE, Paymaster United States Army, at Metropolitan Hotel, assemble their Companies at their Armories two hours previous to the time of payment, and have their rolls signed, and proceed to the Regimental Head-quarters, No. 594 Broadway, at the hour specified.

By order of Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

FRED. T. LOCKE, Adjutant.

COL. J. H. HOBART WARD.

This accomplished officer, who served so well at the battle of "Bull Run," is now in this City. Unlike some other officers who have returned from the "war," he circulates among his former friends in citizens' dress, and makes no boast of his personal achievements, or of those of his men. Without any question, this soldier has exhibited a great degree of prowess, and we take pleasure in reassuring our citizens of his continued interest in the war. He is now recruiting for the Scott Life Guard. Col. WARD was formerly the Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Worth Guard," in this City, under the late Col. W. W. LYON, and afterwards Commissary-General of the State. He is a brave man, and a good soldier. We may expect a good report from the Scott Life Guard, of which he is the honored Colonel.

THE LINCOLN CAVALRY.

This regiment is now nearly complete upon its original basis, 14 companies of 95 men each being recruited and encamped variously: the American companies at Bellevue Garden, Eighty-second-street and East River—the Germans at Elm Park, Bloomingdale Road. These, with the Michigan companies lately added, and those at Cincinnati, make up the full regiment. There are signs, however, that Col. MCREYNOLDS means to recruit a battalion or a brigade, as he has accepted several new companies, recruiting for which is now going on. This regiment has struggled on under great difficulties, never having received any assistance from the State and but $500 from the Defence Committee. The original officers have been compelled to spend very largely from their own pockets for the incidental expenses of recruiting and subsisting the men. We are glad to see that some acknowledgement is being made of their laborious exertions. We noted some days since that a gallant charger was presented to the Colonel by his friends in this City. We are pleased to learn that a thoroughbread "slapping stallion" and equipments has been presented to the First Lieutenant, HENRY HIDDEN, by our distinguished citizen WM. H. WEBB, Esq., and a set of holster and breast pistols by H. M. STEVENS, Esq., of this City.

THE YATES RIFLES.

This regiment last week mustered in four companies, and to-day mustered in another. Col. L. AYER, who is the Commander, is untiring in his exertions to have the regiment second to none. He receives none but able-bodied and respectable young men. Their encampment is at Staten Island, where the officer in command attends specially to their wants. Twenty-five men are yet wanted in Company E, Capt. CONDON; their names will be enrolled in the company's tent in the Park.

COL. JOACHIMSSEN'S REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES M. TURNER is in town, recruiting under the former Assistant United States District-Attorney, P. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Esq., at No. 392 Broadway. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN was the Assistant District-Attorney under Mr. JOHN MCKEON, and is a well-recognized, patriotic citizen. "Capt." TURNER is sufficiently known to all men who desire to serve with an accomplished officer.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

There is considerable bad feeling, it is said, in the First Regiment of Long Island Volunteers, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, growing out of the fact that the families of the men who enlisted in New-York have not as yet received any relief, and will not do so, under present arrangements, until the regiment is actually at the seat of war. On the other hand, the families of the men who enlisted in Brooklyn have received relief from the time the regiment entered the service—several weeks ago. This state of things very naturally creates considerable ill feeling. This regiment had more difficulties to contend with probably than any other that has been raised. It was not recognized by either of the War Committees in New-York or Brooklyn, and the only assistance received was from private sources; and in this way aid came in slowly, for there was a vague suspicion that the attempt to raise a regiment would not be successful. The fact that the Colonel, JULIUS ALLEN, has surmounted all these difficulties, and has a full command, fully armed and equipped, would indicate that he is the right man in the right place. This regiment will leave for the seat of war, it is now expected, on Friday or Saturday next.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS.

This regiment—five companies—is now quartered on the magnificent parade-ground at East New-York, where every convenience for camp-life has been provided. Two companies have already been mustered into the service, and three more will be mustered the present week. Several other companies have been organized, and are rapidly filling up. One company of the Sixty-ninth has joined this regiment, and under favorable circumstances, it will be ready for service within two weeks.

THE MCCLELLAN REGIMENT.

Col. WM. R. BREWSTER, late Major of the Thirteenth Regiment, a few days since announced his intention to raise a regiment to be named in honor of Gen. MCCLELLAN; and has already 300 men enrolled. Some of the best officers in the Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Regiments have taken hold with Col. BREWSTER, and the prospect now is, that at an early day the corps will be ready for service. The principal office is at the armory, corner Henry and Cranberry streets.

PRESENTATION.

The friends of Rev. J. H. PERRY, Colonel of the Continental Guard, have provided him with a horse, fully equipped for field service.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The rolls of this regiment were completed yesterday, and the men will be paid off as soon as the Paymaster gets through with the Seventh Regiment—probably about Friday next. A majority of the Thirteenth are anxious to enter the service again, and many have already enrolled their names in companies soon to leave for the seat of war.

ARMY MOVEMENTS OF NEW-JERSEY.

Camp Olden, so named after the respected and popular Governor of the State of New-Jersey, promises soon to be the arena once more of a fine body of troops, as the five regiments now called for by the Government, will begin soon to muster at the camp.

The new troops will be mustered into the service in companies, and not in regiments, as heretofore, the Governor reserving the right to himself of appointing the regimental officers. The camp is about three miles from the State Capital, and is situated in an exceedingly healthy locality. It has undergone no change since the last troops left; but the tents for the soldiers have been kept intact, and are both healthy and comfortable. A large number of companies have already tendered their services to Gov. OLDEN, on behalf of the great Army of the Union; but so far as is necessary, so that no time may be lost in having the five regiments filled up, the three months' volunteers will have the privilege of joining the service again, and will be first accepted.

Gov. OLDEN is losing no time in having the directions from the War Department carried into effect; and the troops will begin to enter the camp now as quickly as they can be formed. The War Department has very wisely and considerately permitted Capt. JAMES H. SIMPSON, of the Engineer Department in the United States Army, to accept of the Colonelcy of one of the regiments. Capt. SIMPSON is a most intelligent and gallant officer, and will reflect credit on whatever corps he is set apart to take the command of. He has been in the service under Gen. BANKS, and is a tried and experienced officer. Gen. PEARCE, of Morris, is spoken of as likely to be Colonel of another regiment, whilst there is no doubt whatever but Col. BAKER, of Sussex city, and Col. JOHNSON, of Trenton, will also fill similar positions.

New-Jersey, when these five regiments are now mustered into the National Army, will have contributed its quota of twelve fine regiments to the support of the great Army of the Union, and of the flag of the country and Constitution.

News from California by the Pony Express.

OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 50 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The Pony Express passed here at 9 P. M., yesterday, from San Francisco, with dates to the 3d inst. for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 3.

Arrived on the 31st, ship *Indianman*, Boston; Aug. 2, bark *Louise*, Sydney; brig *Edward Walfum*, Australia.

Sailed, on the 31st ult., ship *Andrew Jackson*, for New-York; brig *Mephester*, for Manila; 2d inst., *Sunrise*, for Callao.

The steamer *Golden Gate* sailed on the 1st inst., for Panama, with two hundred and twenty passengers, and $1,370,000 in treasure.

The heaviest shippers of the treasure were: Wells, Fargo & Co., $402,000; Parrott, $157,000; Davidson, $128,000; Donohue, Rohlston & Co, $125,000; Salter & Church, $100,000; Coleman & Co., $81,000; Hentrich, $70,000; Reluyman, $66,000; Schoale Bros., $60,000; Shantt, $50,000; Fallant & Wild, $39,000; Brumage, $20,000.

The total amount in treasure shipped hence during July is $4,270,000.

There is not much business doing, but the market is by no means quiet and few changes in prices. Foreign Brandies are active. Domestic liquors lower. Tea, Sugar and Coffee keep steady and improving. Provisions slow. Butter, 25c. Candles heavy and unchanged. Wheat—Market glutted; sales 30,000 sacks prime shipping quality at $1 45, and will go still lower.

The Pony Express arrived at the outer telegraph station, last evening, with St. Louis dates of the 25th ult., bringing the first announcement of the disastrous defeat of the National forces near Manassas, the news occupying six columns of to-day's *Bulletin* and *Alta*. It has been published as fast as received, and is just completed. The effect casts a gloom over our loyal people, who realize more generally that we are engaged in a terrible war, which may last for years, but which must be prosecuted till every foot of the Union acknowledge our Government, no matter what the cost.

On the evening of the 31st the Breckinridge Democrats attempted to hold a mass meeting in San Francisco to ratify the nominations of their Conventions. Their candidates for Governor and Congress were to address the meeting. Some 3,000 men crowded Music Hall. The speakers were present and addressed the audience, but were persecuted by storms of groans, hisses and never-ending cheers for the Stars and Stripes and the Union. The meeting was an evidence that there is no toleration for secession sympathies in San Francisco.

There have been several fires since the last Pony Express. APPLETON's fine hotel at San José was destroyed by fire on Thursday, A. M., of the 31st. On the same evening the Washington House, on Davis-street, near Washington, together with some adjoining buildings, were burned. Loss, $80,000.

The Consul for Saxony, Mr. KRETHAUSEN, died suddenly, yesterday, at San Francisco.

All the Germans of San Francisco are preparing a gorgeous flag for Gen. SIEGEL, the hero of the late successful engagement with the rebels in Missouri.

A shipment of 300 tons of copper ore from Calvarus County will be made in the bark *Constantia* for South Wales, where it will be melted. The vessel will sail in a few days. The copper mines are assuming an important position among the mineral resources of the State.

A considerable town has already grown up in the neighborhood.

The new Sunday law goes into effect this week, and many saloons and places of amusement will keep open next Sunday as usual, intending to subject themselves to prosecution for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law.

It being ascertained that California is entitled to one more representative in Congress than the number now nominated, the Union Democratic State Central Committee is called to meet on the 15th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the nomination of a third candidate in the Congressional ticket of the Union Democrats. It is presumed the Republicans and Breckinridgers will follow the example. Only six of the twenty-one papers that supported BRECKINRIDGE last Fall are now opposed to the Union Democratic tickets. The rest sustain the Union Democracy. It is believed, however, that the Breckinridgers will poll 20,000 votes at the ensuing election.

Oregon news has been received overland.

In consequence of unfavorable weather there will be a great deficiency of crops. There will not be more than one-half the amount of wheat of last year.

Col. WALLACE, the Republican candidate, is undoubtedly elected to Congress from Washington Territory. His majority over GARFIELD, at latest accounts, was 407.

Mozart Hall and Mr. Breckinridge.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement of the New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that a Committee was appointed by the Mozart Hall Party to wait upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, at Baltimore, and invite him to visit New-York, &c., contained in the TIMES of this day, is totally void of foundation. No such Committee has been appointed; nor has the Mozart Hall General Committee, directly or indirectly, had any correspondence with Mr. BRECKINRIDGE since the last Presidential election. The whole statement is a fabrication. I am, very respectfully,

G. C. GENET, Vice-Chairman.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 13, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	87⅞	10	Continental Bank..	70
6,000	do............	88	70	Pacific M. S. Co....	76
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67......	86¾	100	do..........s10	75¾
1,000	do............	87	200	Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	40⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	80	50	do............	40⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	86	50	Chi., Bur.&Quin.R.	58
3,000	Treas.10 3-4 ℔c.N.	101	25	do............	58⅛
10,000	Treas.6 ℔c. 2 Year	96	215	N. Y. C. R. E.D.opg	74¼
4,100	do....	96⅛	130	do.........p&c	74¼
1,500	Ohio State 6s, '86.	92⅛	25	do..........s30	73¾
2,000	Michigan 6s......	80	600	Erie Railway......	26
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	45⅝	17	Erie Railway Pref..	45
12,000	do............	45¾	7	M.S.& N. I. G.S.b60	29
5,000	Va. St. 6s.....s30	53	43	do..........b60	29⅛
1,000	do............	54	9	Panama Railroad..	108
5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	44¼	50	Ill. Cen. R.scrip..s10	64¼
5,000	do.........s10	44	100	do....	64⅛
74,000	do............	44⅛	100	Gal. & Chi. R.....c	66
2,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H.& St. J. R..........	45⅛	50	do...........s3	65⅞
			50	do............	66
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	76½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R....	30
10,000	Brkl'n.C.W.Ln.	100	600	do..........b60	30
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1 M.	102⅛	600	do............	29⅞
2,000	L.E.&W. 2d M.B.	28			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	50	N.Y.C.R. ex.d.p.&c.	74¼
10,000	N.Carolina St. 6s	66⅛	200	do.........opg	74¼
3,000	Michigan 6s......	80	50	Erie Railway Pref.	45
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s..	64	10	Hudson River R....	34
5,000	California St. 7s..	76⅛	50	do............	33⅛
10,000	Missouri St. 6s...	44¼	50	Harlem Railroad...	10⅝
1,000	M.6sI.H.&St.J.R.	45⅛	100	do............	10⅜
15,000	N. Y. State 6s,'68.	101	100	Ill. Cen.R. Scrip....	64⅜
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds.	72	50	do.... ....s10	64⅜
3,000	M. So.S.Fund Bs.	74	50	Gal. & Chi. R......	66¼
70	Pacific M. Stm. Co..	76⅛	500	Clev. & Tol. R......	29⅞
25	do.........s30	75⅛	200	do..........b15	29⅞
50	do............	76¾	50	Chi.,Bur. & Quin.R	58
100	Erie Railway.......	26⅛			

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

There was generally a tame market for Stocks to-day, owing in part to the rain storm, and partly to the undetermined details of the Government negotiation now going on with the New-York Banks. The last-named difficulty will probably be removed in a day or two, as the Select Committee of Bankers have been industriously engaged nearly the whole day in perfecting a report to be made to their constituents to-morrow. There is a more assured feeling to-day than yesterday that the Government will be cordially accommodated in and between the three great Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, by their Banking Corporations acting in accord; first, in advancing upon the Treasury Notes and Funded Stocks of the United States, as authorized by recent Loan Act, and then in distributing the same to their own dealers and the public. Indeed, we learn at a late hour this afternoon that the Select Committee have unanimously agreed upon a report and plan to this effect, to be submitted to-morrow to a general meeting of the Associated Banks; the scheme contemplating no less than *fifty millions* as the first advance to the Treasury, to be distributed per capital between the three cities. Meanwhile, however, we may remark that while the slightest doubt remained to-day of the success of some such arrangement, the market for Stocks of all descriptions, which sympathizes, of course, in a strong measure with the Government credit in times like the present, was held in suspense, and the business done to-day in the speculative Shares was unusually light, and only of a moderate nature in Government or State Stocks. Late in the afternoon the rumors by telegraph from St. Louis of the defeat of the Union Army near Springfield, Missouri, and the death of Gen. LYON, created considerable excitement, and caused a decline on the Street of ½ ℔ cent. on the Railway Shares, the same on Tennessee Sixes and full 1 ℔ cent. on Missouris. New-York Central sold at 74; Missouris at 43 ℔ cent., at about which rates they ultimately closed, and other descriptions about as follows:

Central..........exd.	73¾	Toledo..............	29
Erie..................	26	Mich. Central........	46
Missouris............	43	Mich. Guaranteed......	29
Tennessees..........	45	Panama..............	107
Galena..............	65⅝	Pacific..............	76
Rock Island..........	39⅜	Illinois Central........	64
Treasury Notes........	96½	Hudson..............	33¼

The biddings of yesterday upon Bank shares were firmly sustained to-day; Citizens' advanced from 62 to 80 ℔ cent.

Manhattan..........	115	American Exchange....	74⅛
Mechanics'..........	90	Bank of the Republic..	85
Union..............	88	Metropolitan..........	83
City..............	100	Citizens'............	80
Phenix............	83	Market..............	75
Butchers' and Drovers	100	Continental..........	69
Mechanics' & Traders'.	100	Importers' & Traders'..	90
State of New-York....	75	Broadway............	100
Commerce..........	76	Ocean..............	70
Mercantile..........	100		

The Railway mortgages were also firm. The bids for Hudson firsts were advanced 1½; for Michigan Centrals 1½; for Michigan Southern seconds 2@2½, and for Hannibal and St. Joseph 1½ ℔ cent. Other descriptions were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Central Sixes....	92⅛	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. firsts....	78⅛
N. Y. Cent. Sevens,'64.	100	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. seconds.	60⅛
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76.	100	Mich. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds.	50
N.Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '76..........	101	N. Indiana firsts,........	79¼
Erie firsts, '68..........	102¼	N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	71¼
Erie seconds, '59........	99	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	73⅛
Erie seconds, ex. '79....	96⅛	Ill. Cent. 7 ℔ cent., '75.	89⅜
Erie thirds, '83..........	84	Chi. & N. W. S. F......	80⅛
Erie fourths, '80........	72	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s..	38⅛
Erie fifths, '88..........	62	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	14
Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie firsts..................	70	Han. & St. Jo. firsts...	31
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69.	102⅛	N. J. Cen. firsts........	103
Hud. R. thirds, '75......	79⅛	Gal. & Chic. firsts......	97⅛
Harlem firsts, 1869-73..	96	Lake E. & Wabash firsts	61¼
Harlem thirds, '68......	70	L. E. & Wabash seconds,	29
M. Cen. 8 ℔ c., old......	95	Del. Lack. & Wes. firsts,	96
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ℔ c '82..	97	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	88
		Clev. & T. firsts s. f....	73
		C. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. bds...	93⅛

The decline in Foreign Exchange to 107@107½ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills, brought [illegible] buyers for the Cunard steamer sailing to-[illegible], and a pretty free business was done, at or within these figures. A leading signature was taken at 107½ ℔ cent. early in the day, while at the close of the mail the rates were a shade firmer. The whole range of Bankers' bills is quoted [illegible] ℔ cent.; Merchant bills, 105½@107 ℔ cent. The following is a comparative table of exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending Aug. 13:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week....	$1,374,468	$1,804,036	$1,387,[illegible]
Prev. reported..	38,876,989	52,932,857	78,431,469
Since Jan. 1...	$40,451,457	$54,836,915	$80,819,45[illegible]

The coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending Aug. 10, 1861.	[illegible]
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....	22,961	376,947
Pennsylvania Coal Company..	22,246	337,997
Total tons........	45,207	714,944
In corresponding period last year:		
Del. and Hudson Canal Co....	12,591	354,237
Pennsylvania Coal Company..	27,891	364,284
Total tons........	40,482	[illegible]

The California steamer with the mail and treasure of the 21st July from San Francisco, arrived this forenoon. The following is the Specie list:

H. Straus........	$8,600	R. Marrison & Co.....	$7,[illegible]
Am. Ex. Bank......	100,000	J. F. Coghill........	2,[illegible]
Wells, Fargo & Co...	160,000	Jennings & Brewster..	[illegible]
Jas. Lee & Co......	1,900	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harbech & Co......	2,400	W. [illegible]	[illegible]
Ballin & Sander....	17,000	W. T. Coleman & Co..	[illegible]
Order..............	22,520	J. Strauss Brother....	[illegible]
H. Cohen & Co......	21,000	Hadden & [illegible]	4,[illegible]
Naylor & Co........	6,081	R. Meader [illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank...	76,443	James [illegible]	[illegible]
Kirby, Byrne & Co...	9,000	J. Heller & [illegible]	1,[illegible]
W. Seligmann & Co..	32,000	C. C. Baker [illegible]	[illegible]
F. Baker...........	20,000	Baker & [illegible]	2,[illegible]
George Tuttle......	6,000	Heuston & [illegible]	13,[illegible]
M. E. Hawley.......	4,000	J. B. Newton [illegible]	[illegible]
Z. Enstein & Bro....	15,000	R. Patrick [illegible]	[illegible]
Neustadter Brothers.	12,500	Scholl Brothers [illegible]	12,[illegible]
A. S. Rosenbaum & Co.	17,500	J. G. Parker [illegible]	5,[illegible]
P. Naylor..........	9,000	Order............	[illegible]
Handy & Everett....	1,000	W. H. Davis & Co..	[illegible]
B. Howard & Sons....	700	S. N. Henriques....	[illegible]
Total..............			[illegible]

Mr. Secretary CHASE remains in the City until to-morrow evening or Thursday morning. He had a pleasant meeting this afternoon at the Bank of Commerce, with the Select Committee, after they had agreed upon the details of their Report on the Government negotiation. He was subsequently to dine with one of our private Bankers, up town, and afterwards to meet with the Committee again at 9 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. STEVENS, of the Bank of Commerce.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels Milwaukee Club on private terms, but is understood to be at 92c. CORN is in good demand; sales 85,000 bushels at 35c. OATS nominal at 25c. WHISKY nominal at 15½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady—11c. on Corn, 12c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—[illegible] bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 9,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT has advanced 3c. Sales of 600 bush. Kentucky white at $1 [illegible]; red, $1 15@$1 18. CORN 52c. WHISKY dull, at 18c.@[illegible].

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

Capital..........	[illegible],700
Loans and Discounts..........	[illegible],000
Specie..........	[illegible],000
Due from other Banks..........	[illegible],000
Due to other Banks..........	[illegible],000
Deposits..........	10,044,700
Circulation..........	6,450,000

A Yacht Wrecked and Three Lives Lost.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 13.

The yacht *Wave*, with four young men from this city, was wrecked outside the harbor last night. Three of them were drowned, viz.: JAMES GORDON, of the firm of GORDON & MCKAY, of this city; PIERCE MORTON, ex-Midshipman in the Royal Navy, and JOHN MITCHELL.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall—J. M. Johnson and family, Capt. Simpson and family, Mrs. M. Townsend and servant, S. T. Leet and family, L. [illegible], E. C. Drake, N. W. Hastings, E. Bloch, Judge [illegible], S. A. Wood, J. C. Williams, B. Nordheimer, George Fall, D. N. Barney and family, Mrs. Coolbury, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Mary J. Gilles, S. W. Folsom and sister, Miss T. Campbell, Mrs. Nelson and child, Miss F. J. [illegible], Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Lucy and child, M. Howe, H. H. Moore and wife, George Tuttle, Mrs. H. McRae, E. P. Gray, Major Augur and family, R. S. Ellis, R. G. Mosby, R. G. [illegible], R. C. Buckalew and family, E. Smith and son, Lieut. Van Zandt, M. Porter, E. Fithin, W. H. Eckett, J. L. Fry, A. C. Warden, J. M. Pyle, A. Rose, J. Satus and wife, Jas. Dowd, W. E. Jenkins, J. D. Spelman, E. Garvin and family, J. L. Bell, T. R. Brown, James M. McLeod, J. H. Fisher, E. H. Johnson, Mr. Bigelow, Wm. Carson, E. L. Whiting, J. H. Hammond, and 90 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon sets.... 11 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 31 | Gov. Island. 2 20 | Hell Gate.... 3 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia.

Barks Rapid, Marschalk, Vera Cruz, Hargous & Co.; Gusto, Radonovich, Cork and a market, W. Salem.

Brigs King Brothers, Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray; Balear, Ruiz, Tampico.

Schooners Cornelia, Coaps, Philadelphia; S. Gilman, Crowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Seabury, Aspinwall Aug. 4, with California mails and $941,081 93 in treasure, to D. B. Allen.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to J. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Thomas Sparks, Green, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Bark Dispatch, (of St. Vincent's,) Fader, St. Vincent's Aug. 1, in ballast to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Sea Foam, Boreham, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Southern Belle, Morris, Demerara July 20, in ballast to master. Aug. 26, lat. 37, lon. 69, saw a vessel's mast standing about ten feet out of water, apparently with rigging attached. Aug. 7, 75 miles N. of Bermuda, passed a bark, strg. S. E., showing the American flag, with signal red and white, or white with red letter H in the centre.

Schr. Morning Star, (Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Royal Oak, Benson, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr. Acklam, Ray, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to the Atlantic Dock Co.

SAILED—Aug. 12, steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall.

WIND—During the day, a gale from N. E.

Spoken, &c.

Arnon—schr., of Eastport, Aug. 1, going into Vera Cruz.

Rambler—ship, of Boston, from Vera Cruz, for Falmouth, England, Aug. 1, off Vera Cruz.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, July 27, brig Patterson, and sld. same day for St. Thomas.

ASPINWALL—Arr., July 25, Am. bark M. B. Southworth, New-York; 27th, Am. brig E. Drummond, do.; 30th, Am. ship Zenas Coffin, Newport, Wales; 30th, Am. bark Nazarene, New-York; Aug. 3, Am. bark Xantho, do.

Sailed—July 26, Am. brig Beronda, Cuba; 29th, Am. bark Magdalena, New-York; Am. schr. Joseph Webster, Cuba; 27th, Am. schr. May Queen, Boston.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A LETTER FOR JAS. GEORGE ROWE is at Times Office.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!—BARR'S CELebrated Patent Army Chest when opened forms a table and contains camp stools and all the culinary arrangements, with an apparatus for cooking for a mess of four; weight, 40 pounds. Recommended to the Army by President Lincoln, Ex-President Millard Fillmore, M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Jos. K. F. Mansfield, Brigadier-General Commanding. For sale and on exhibition at BALL, BLACK & CO.'S. Price, $10 each.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition is desirous of a position as teacher of English, French, and music; salary not an object. Address F., Teacher, Brooklyn Post-office.